

Maternity & Child Welfare Coy.

125355

25 DEC 1916



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,
16, NORTHGATE STREET, WARWICK,

September 20th, 1916.

To the Warwickshire County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my Seventeenth Annual Report as County Medical Officer of Health, and the twenty-seventh I have made to your Council on the Health of the Administrative County.
2. I propose to adopt the same system as in my last Reports, namely, to deal with the County as a whole, and then complete the Report by summarising those of the District Medical Officers of Health. In the statistics, the Birth, Death and Zymotic death-rates are calculated per 1,000 persons estimated to be living, while the Infant Mortality is reckoned on the number of children who died under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE.

AREA.

3. The area of the County in acres taken from the figures in the Reports of the District Medical Officers is as follows:—In the Urban Districts, 48,340, and in the Rural Districts 502,411, giving a total for the County of 550,751.

POPULATION.

4. At the Census in April, 1911, it was found that the population now included in the area was 300,913; last year it was estimated at 320,013, while this year it is estimated at 310,740, showing a decrease of 9,273. The explanation of this decrease in population is that the Registrar General in making his estimate has excluded from the civil population all those who are serving with H.M. Forces. It is on these figures as estimated by the Registrar General that the statistics for the whole County have been made.

BIRTHS.

5. There were 6,977 Births registered, as compared with 7,385 in the previous year. Of these, 2,849 were in the Urban Districts, and 4,128 in the Rural Districts. These figures show a Birth-rate of 22·45 for the whole year, compared with 23·07 in the year 1914. This is unfortunately the lowest Birth-rate yet recorded, the next lowest being 22·8 in 1911.
6. The Birth-rate in the Urban Districts was 20·72, and in the Rural Districts 23·82.
7. In the Urban Districts, Bulkington shows the highest Birth-rate, followed closely by Nuneaton, the figures being 28·1 and 27·2 respectively. In the Rural Districts Foleshill records the highest Birth-rate with 34·7, followed by Nuneaton with 29·9, Atherstone 28·59, and Coventry 28·0.

DEATHS.

8. During the year 4,181 deaths were registered in the County, 1,973 being in the Urban, and 2,208 in the Rural Districts. The Death-rate for the whole County was 13·45, as compared with 11·95 in the previous year. This increased Death-rate need not be regarded seriously, as the depletion of the healthy male population owing to war conditions no doubt accounts for it to a very large extent.
9. The Death-rate in the Urban Districts was 14·34, and in the Rural Districts 12·74. Again it will be noticed that Sutton Coldfield and Rugby show the lowest Death-rates in the Urban Districts, the figures being 10·59 and 11·0 respectively. In the Rural Districts, Coventry and Nuneaton record the very low rates of 5·5 and 9·3 respectively. Other satisfactory Death-rates in the Rural Districts were Atherstone 11·35, Foleshill 11·4, Tamworth 11·7, Warwick 11·8, and Solihull 11·9.
10. When this Death-rate is corrected for age and sex distribution in accordance with a factor supplied by the Registrar General, the figure arrived at is 12·43, which when considering the reduced population, is really a very satisfactory rate. The corrected Death-rate for the whole of England and Wales in 1915 was 14·8 per 1,000.
11. The following table gives the rates of the various Urban and Rural Districts, uncorrected and corrected by the age and sex factors.

				Crude Death-rate.		Death-rate corrected for age and sex Distribution.	
URBAN—							
Bulkington ...	...	...	17·4	...	...	...	14·6
Kenilworth ...	...	...	14·3	...	...	...	12·6
Leamington Spa ...	...	...	18·3	...	...	...	15·2
Nuneaton ...	...	...	14·0	...	...	...	14·7
Rugby ...	...	...	11·0	...	...	...	11·7
Stratford-on-Avon ...	...	...	19·0	...	...	...	16·5
Sutton Coldfield ...	...	...	10·59	...	...	...	10·57
Warwick ...	...	...	16·6	...	...	...	14·4
RURAL—							
Alcester ...	...	...	13·85	...	...	...	11·95
Atherstone ...	...	...	11·35	—	...	...	11·13
Brailes ...	...	...	19·9	...	...	...	14·9
Coventry ...	...	...	5·5	...	...	...	6·0
Farnborough ...	...	...	14·82	...	...	...	11·95
Foleshill ...	...	...	11·4	...	...	...	11·2
Meriden ...	...	...	13·5	...	...	...	11·8
Monks Kirby ...	...	...	12·39	...	...	...	9·98
Nuneaton ...	...	...	9·3	...	...	...	8·3
Rugby ...	...	...	12·8	...	...	...	11·6
Solihull ...	...	...	11·9	...	...	...	10·8
Southam ...	...	...	17·0	...	...	...	13·1
Stratford-on-Avon ...	...	...	14·8	...	...	...	11·9
Tamworth ...	...	...	11·7	...	...	...	11·8
Warwick ...	...	...	11·8	...	...	...	10·5
County as a whole...	...	...	13·45	...	...	...	12·43

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

12. There were 294 deaths registered from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 0·94, as compared with 0·81 during the previous year. This increase is due entirely to the high mortality from Measles, the Death-rate from this Disease being 0·40, as compared with 0·04 during the previous year. All other Zymotic Diseases show a decrease in mortality.
13. ENTERIC FEVER.—Five deaths were registered as occurring from this disease, as against nine in the previous year. Two of these deaths occurred at Leamington Spa, and three in the Rural Districts, viz.: one at each Atherstone, Solihull and Southam.
14. Twenty-seven notifications were received, 9 from the Urban, and 18 from the Rural Districts. In the Urban Districts, 3 occurred at Kenilworth and 3 at Leamington Spa, while in the Rural Districts 13 were registered as occurring at Southam. The outbreak at Southam was of a mixed type, some of the cases being True Typhoid and some Para-Typhoid. Only one fatal case occurred in this outbreak.

15. **SMALLPOX.**—Again I am pleased to report that no death has occurred in the County from this cause during the year under review.
16. **MEASLES.**—As anticipated in my Report for 1914, there has been a marked increase in the prevalence of this disease during the year, 2,078 notifications having been received from School Teachers and School Attendance Officers, as against 448 for the previous year. The number of deaths registered was 125 as against 14 in 1914, which shows the ease mortality to have been much higher, pointing no doubt to the prevalence of a more severe type of disease, and also to the possibility of younger and more susceptible children being affected in whom the death-rate is invariably high.
17. Of the 125 deaths, 65 occurred in the Urban, and 60 in the Rural Districts. Nuneaton and Leamington Spa in the Urban Districts showed the highest mortality, 34 and 21 deaths being registered respectively. In the Rural Districts the disease was most fatal at Tamworth where 22 deaths were registered, this being followed by Atherstone with 14 deaths.
18. With the Notification of Measles becoming compulsory on the 1st January, 1916, the returns for the following year should be of considerable interest, as a more exact estimation of the prevalence of the disease will then be available.
19. The home visiting of cases of Measles should do a great deal towards reducing this high rate of mortality through the Health Visitors instructing mothers in the care of their affected children, and thereby preventing dangerous complications which are the usual cause of death in this disease. This same teaching will, it is hoped, help to a large extent in the control of the spread of infection.
20. **SCARLET FEVER.**—It is pleasing to report a continued low mortality from this disease, only 17 deaths being registered as against 18 in the previous year. Five deaths occurred in the Urban, and 12 in the Rural Districts. There is also a slight diminution in the number of cases notified, 1,033 notifications being received as against 1,371 in the previous year. In the Urban Districts 421 cases were notified, the heaviest contributors being Rugby 148, Nuneaton 86, and Sutton Coldfield 76. In the Rural Districts 612 notifications were received, Rugby having 127, Meriden 90, and Southam 71.
21. The total number of cases removed to Hospital was 599, 208 from the Urban Districts and 391 from the Rural Districts. This represents 58 per cent. of all cases notified, treated in Hospital.
22. **DIPHTHERIA.**—There has been a marked reduction in the number of deaths from this disease during the year, 23 having been registered as against 49 in the previous year. Of these, 13 occurred in the Urban and 10 in the Rural Districts. The Death-rate from it was 0·07 as compared with 0·15 in 1914. There is also recorded a pleasing reduction in the prevalence of this disease, 212 cases being notified as compared with 440 during the previous year. 102 cases were notified in the Urban, and 110 in the Rural Districts. In the Urban Districts Leamington Spa contributed 27 cases and Warwick 24. In the Rural Districts the cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the County.
23. **WHOOPING COUGH.**—38 deaths were registered from this disease, 24 in the Urban; and 14 in the Rural Districts, giving a Death-rate of 0·12 per 1,000.
24. **DIARRHŒA.**—During the year 86 deaths were registered from this disease, compared with 116 in the previous year. This marked reduction in the Death-rate is most satisfactory. For the prevalence of epidemic Diarrhœa, a hot and dry summer is generally accepted as essential. In the year under review, the month of July was exceptionally wet, followed in August by a month of moderately wet weather, and as the temperature was not excessive in either of these months, the conditions were not favourable to an epidemic outbreak of this disease.
25. **PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULAR DISEASES.**—258 deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 54 from other forms of Tubercular Disease. This represents a Phthisis Death-rate of 0·83 per 1,000. This increase in the number of deaths from Phthisis is no doubt in large part due to the trying climatic conditions during the latter months of the year.
26. Towards the end of the year, Dr. CLARK, Tuberculosis Officer, resigned, and his place was filled early in 1916 by Dr. J. McGEAGH WILLIAMS. No report was received from Dr. Clark on his work in the County during 1915.

27. Owing to existing war conditions little advance was possible during 1915 in the provision of Branch Dispensaries; that serving the Leamington district being the only one then opened. At the time of writing, the Central Dispensary at Coventry and one at Nuneaton have been opened and are now in full working order, while those at Stratford-on-Avon, Solihull, and Atherstone have had to be temporarily abandoned until a Medical Staff can be obtained sufficient to work them.
28. The taking over of the Bramcote Hospital by the Warwickshire and Coventry Joint Committee for Tuberculosis, to serve as a County Sanatorium, pending the completion of the King Edward Memorial Sanatorium, was under consideration, this temporary measure materialising during the early part of the present year.
29. The home visiting of Tuberculous patients has been carried on by the County Health Visiting Staff as in former years, one additional Nurse having been appointed by the Joint Committee mainly for work in connection with the Central Dispensary at Coventry.
30. During the year under review, 464 new cases have been visited by the County Health Visitors, and to these 653 re-visits have been paid; in addition 540 re-visits were made to old cases notified in previous years, making a total of 1,627 home visits. Of these 464 cases, 230 were insured persons, 177 dependents, and 57 neither insured nor dependents. Improvements in ventilation were carried out in 106 houses, and Shelters were provided for 54 cases.
31. From reports received, there is an urgent need for Shelters, especially for dependents.
32. Very great hardship has been experienced through the withdrawal of all benefits from dependents, the obtaining of Medical help and necessary nourishment being found in many instances quite impossible. In the treatment of this dread disease nourishment is as important a factor as fresh air, as without efficient feeding the system speedily falls a victim to the overpowering influence of the Tubercle Bacillus. The need for assistance in this class of case is especially emphasised when one realises the large numbers of uninsured persons who are sufferers. In the Warwick District alone, out of 66 notified cases, only 18 were insured persons, and in the whole County, out of 464 new cases visited, 230 were insured, and 239 un-insured.

33. I find that the Phthisis Death-rates have been as follows;—

1889	...	...	1·14
1890	...	...	1·10
1891	...	...	1·09
1892	...	...	1·06
1893	...	...	1·06
1894	...	...	1·06
1895	...	...	1·18
1896	...	...	0·94
1897	...	...	0·99
1898	...	...	0·97
1899	...	...	1·03
1900	...	...	0·99
1901	...	...	0·81
1902	...	...	0·66
1903	...	...	0·91
1904	...	...	0·80
1905	...	...	0·72
1906	...	...	0·80
1907	...	...	0·78
1908	...	...	0·83
1909	...	...	0·77
1910	...	...	0·80
1911	...	...	0·77
1912	...	...	0·59
1913	...	...	0·58
1914	...	...	0·66
1915	...	...	0·83

34. **CANCER.**—There is a slight fall in the number of deaths registered from this disease, 316 as against 338 in the previous year. 160 of these deaths occurred in the Urban, and 156 in the Rural Districts.

35. **INFLUENZA.**—Deaths from this disease have been slightly increasing during the last three years, 67 being registered as against 54 for the previous year, and 33 in 1913.

36. **DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.**—There was a general increase in the number of deaths registered from all forms of Respiratory diseases. 317 deaths were due to Pneumonia, 325 to Bronchitis, and 55 to other diseases of the Respiratory Organs.
37. **OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—There were 59 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum brought to my notice during the year, all of which have been visited by the Inspectors of Midwives, details of which will be found in Table O. of the Appendix. 51 cases were notified either by Doctors or Midwives, and in 8 cases no notification was received. In each of these latter cases a Doctor was sent for, the Midwife leaving the notification of the disease to him. Through the assiduity of the Midwives, a notification of having sent for Medical help, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, was sent to me as Local Supervising Authority, and by that means, the cases, although not notified to The District Medical Officer of Health, did not escape my notice, and were followed up at once, in order to see that instructions as to treatment were being carried out either by Midwife or mother.
38. It is gratifying to find that in no case did permanent injury to the eyes result. No doubt many of the cases were mild, but judging from the history obtainable, there is little doubt that the majority were gonorrhoeal in character.
39. I have to thank the midwives, both trained and untrained, for the manner in which they have brought these cases of Ophthalmia to my notice, and for the interest they have shewn in following out the instructions of the Doctor in attendance, and the precautions as regards disinfection, etc., laid down by the Local Supervising Authority.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS.

40. In my Report for last year I drew attention to the necessity for more prompt notification of births by practitioners and others upon whom it is incumbent to notify in order that the visiting of infants should be carried out with as little delay as possible. I am pleased now to record that almost without exception, the District Medical Officers have reported favourably in this direction. In July, 1915, the Notification of Births (Extension Act) was passed and came into operation on Sept. 1st. This provides that the Act of 1907 shall extend to and take effect in every area in which it is not already in force. It is gratifying to note that every Sanitary District in the County had already adopted the Act of 1907. The 1915 Act further contemplates that the powers of Sanitary Authorities and County Councils will be used to promote the care of mothers and young children. In accordance with this, your Council recognising the National importance of maternal and child welfare, took steps to increase the Staff of County Health Visitors in order that more comprehensive work in this direction could be accomplished. This materialised early in 1916 by the appointment of two additional Health Visitors.

INFANT MORTALITY.

41. Owing to the prevailing war conditions, it was generally expected that the Death-rate of children under 12 months would this year be excessive. While the Infant Mortality has risen throughout England and Wales from 105 to 110 per 1,000 births during 1915, in Warwickshire it has actually fallen from 87 to 86 per 1,000 births. Moreover this is, with one exception, the lowest Infant Mortality ever recorded in the County. In the Urban Districts the rate was 100, and in the Rural Districts 76 per 1,000 births. Apart from Meteorological conditions, which during the summer months were on the whole favourable to Infant health, it is becoming ever more convincing that home visiting and Infant Welfare Centre work are the chief factors in bringing about this gradual reduction in the Infant Death-rate.
42. The home visiting of Infants has been carried out on even a larger scale than in previous years. During the past year 10,224 visits have been paid, compared with 6,961 for the previous year. This large increase requires some explanation. Although the County Staff has remained numerically the same, the Borough of Nuneaton appointed a whole time Health Visitor for Infant Welfare work only, in December, 1914, and the figures representing her work in Nuneaton have been incorporated in the County returns. Previous to last year the infants in the Borough were visited by one of the County Staff.
43. 5,026 first visits were paid, being an increase of nearly 800 on the figures for the previous year, but in place of 2,701 re-visits to infants in 1914, 5,198 have been paid during the past year. This is a most satisfactory increase as the re-visiting of infants, to see that advice and instructions are being carried out, is of paramount importance. It has always been my contention that where the work of the Health Visitors is varied by their being at the same time School Nurses, Inspectors of Midwives, and Tuberculosis Visitors, their districts must be so limited in extent as to allow them to keep in frequent touch with the infants under their supervision.

44. Excluding the Nuneaton figures, 4,119 or 80·1 per cent. of all notified births were visited by the County Staff, and to these 2,951 re-visits were made.
45. In two of the more populous districts I find that to 678 and 840 first visits, it has been possible to pay only 119 and 144 re-visits respectively, whereas in one of the smaller districts, 568 re-visits have been paid to 186 first visits, and in Nuneaton Borough, where the Health Visitor is appointed for Infant Visiting only, 2,247 re-visits have been paid to 907 first visits, which represents nearly four visits to each child during its first year of life. Figures such as these are in themselves a sufficient plea for an augmented Health Visiting Staff, if full value for outlay is to be returned in the form of the saving of Infant life, and the improvement of the health of the Nation at large.
46. Of the 5,026 babies visited for the first time, 4,025 were breast-fed, and 357 are described as being improperly fed. It is pleasing to note that of the 677 Bottle-fed babies 644 were using boat-shaped bottles. The long tube bottle, so liable to harbour filth and germs of disease, is fast falling into disrepute, but this type of bottle is still, unfortunately, the only kind stocked in some rural shops. The higher price of the boat shaped bottle, for which there seems no apparent reason, also militates somewhat against its more general use.
47. In 50 per cent. of the babies visited, the harmful but persistently used "Comforter" had not been resorted to. I believe this is an exceptionally good percentage of converts in a mixed industrial and rural population such as Warwickshire. Every endeavour is being made to abolish the use of such abominations. With reference to this matter, Miss Brown, who has charge of the Solihull District, reports "At the beginning of the year with the approval and help of Miss Lowe, I tried the effect of a "No Comforter Brigade." Every baby brought up without a dummy was given a badge, the idea being that those mothers who managed without one should be utilised as a means of educating their more foolish neighbours. The sight of a badge always invites the question "what does that mean?" The mothers who join sign a pledge promising never to let their child have a "comforter." I leave them three of the pamphlets issued about "comforters" by Dr. Bostock Hill, and these they distribute to neighbours who persist in using dummies." She reports further that 52 per cent. as against 38 per cent. in 1914 of the mothers visited are bringing their children up without the use of these undesirable and harmful articles.
48. There is a slight falling off in the number of cots used, but this is accounted for by so many of the husbands either being away on military service, or doing night work in munition factories, the mother then allowing the child to sleep with her. This will, no doubt, right itself in time.
49. The health of the infant is classed as satisfactory in 4,453 cases, 574 being unsatisfactory. Of these latter, 61 babies were found to be wasting, and 43 were neglected. The N.S.P.C.C. was notified of 20 bad cases of neglect.
50. There is a considerable increase in the number of mothers employed in factories before and after confinement, the figures being 118 and 36 respectively, as compared with 57 and 20 during the previous year.
51. Further details with reference to Infants visited, will be found on Table K of the Appendix.
52. The following extracts from the Reports of the Health Visitors are of considerable interest :—
- MISS BROWN, who has charge of the Solihull District, finds that the number of births notified has not been much affected by the War. Further she says :—"The 'war-baby' scare has not been justified in my district. The number of illegitimate children born is no greater than in normal years." Referring to the effects of the demand for women's labour in factories, and to the need for some sort of day nursery where the children can be cared for properly while the mothers work she says :—"At the first visit one finds the child healthy, well cared for and with every appearance of having a good start in life. But later the mother is drawn into the stream of workers, the babies are weaned from the breast, put out to nurse with any neighbour who happens to be at home that day. The mothers have such a rush to get off that they cannot spend the necessary time on its daily bath. In most of these cases the mother was already fully occupied with her house and children, and the extra work makes it impossible to do all there is to do properly and so she loses interest in doing what she might. All this has a very bad effect on the child, and many of them have been seriously ill in consequence."

53. MRS. RICHARDSON, in the Sutton Coldfield District, comments on the frequency with which she is called in by mothers to give advice with regard to the health of their children. She still finds difficulty in getting rid of "comforters" only 25 per cent being found without. She concludes her Report with the remarks: "The mothers begin to take an intelligent interest in the feeding and rearing of the infant, and it is seldom one now meets with "It has what we have in the way of food," and I have only found two long tube bottles in use.
54. MISS CHORLTON, who has charge of the Atherstone and Tamworth Districts, reports on the visitation of 678 babies, 372 being in the Atherstone, and 306 in the Tamworth District. She draws attention to the improvement in the standard of knowledge as shown by Midwives in the carrying out of their practice to-day, but cannot commend the bona-fide Midwives, especially owing to their want of observance of abnormal symptoms in cases they frequently have under their charge. With regard to feeding, she reports that 599 out of 678 babies visited were being breast fed. She comments also on the difficulty of obtaining boat-shaped bottles, and says:—"A cheap boat-shaped bottle, or one with rounded corners and fitted with a smaller teat has yet to be made. That a boat shaped bottle should cost more than a long tubed one is always against its being bought." She finds that many of the infants are over clothed, and is of opinion that this might be a potent cause of chest complaints from which so many children suffered during the year. Remarking on the prevalence of Diarrhoea, especially amongst infants living in courts and yards, she says:—"Until the sanitation and cleanliness of such places is of an intensive kind I do not see how this can be decreased in sufficient numbers to give bottle-fed infants living in them a chance. I have had several children under 2 years under my supervision during the year that have been the victims of such surroundings, and who have greatly improved on dried milk." With reference to Ophthalmia Neonatorum she reports "I have investigated 27 cases of inflammation of the eyes in infants. Twenty such cases have been notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Most of the cases have occurred in one place, but I am glad to say that owing to strict attention to treatment and cleanliness by the Midwives under Medical supervision all but two cases were successfully treated."
55. MISS PAKES, who in 1915 had charge of Bulkington, Hartshill, and part of Nuneaton Urban District, reports on 511 infants visited. To these she paid 583 re-visits. She commends the Midwives in her district for their efforts in inducing mothers to use woollen clothing for their babies in place of cotton. She is convinced that the mothers are now taking a really intelligent interest in the training and up-bringing of their children.
56. MISS BAKER, in the Foleshill and Monks Kirby Rural Districts, reports on 840 infants visited—76 of these were visited by the Staff Health Visitor, in the Bedworth District. Of these the large number of 734 were attended by Midwives alone. The general health of infants is reported to have been very good, only 56 out of the 764 being considered unsatisfactory, and some of these were only suffering from very slight ailments. Seven babies have been entered as wasting, two of which were notified later as tubercular and died. Two infants only were found to be neglected. Miss BAKER states that since the notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum became compulsory, she is sure that Midwives have been more careful with regard to infants' eyes, and mothers more careful in the treatment of inflammation and ophthalmia. She has found no increase in drunkenness or neglect in the mothers during the War. She has been informed of some cases and has visited them oftener on that account. As far as she can judge, the women who drink habitually have done so more openly this year, but on the whole, the babies have been quite as well cared for as in other years, and more so in some cases where money has been more plentiful. Miss Baker regrets that owing partly to lack of funds, and partly to lack of interest it has not been found possible to start Infant Welfare Centres. She considers this unfortunate in a district with the birth-rate and infant mortality so high. 651, or 78·5 per cent. of the infants were entirely breast fed. She hopes that the increased opportunities of work for women will not lead mothers to wean young infants earlier. 138 re-visits were paid, chiefly in cases where the baby was not satisfactory in health on the first visit. Usually these babies are seen several times, until their condition has improved. Many other babies have been seen in the street, trams, or in other houses, and their condition enquired into. The habit of putting the babies out-door to sleep, which is of great importance to their progress in health and happiness is stated to be growing. Overcrowding in Foleshill she says unfortunately increases as the district becomes flooded with munition workers, and the impossibility of getting other and larger houses for increasing families. She reports conditions in other districts outside Foleshill as being different. These are generally scattered country districts and are very healthy.
57. MISS UNDERWOOD, in the Warwick District, reports that the total number of babies visited was larger and more re-visits made than in 1914, despite the fact that Kenilworth was not included in this year's work. A much smaller number of babies were found

improperly fed—17 as compared with 35 in 1914—and a larger number where the so-called “Comforter” is not used. The boat shaped bottle she says is also gaining favour slowly but surely, there being twice as many found as all other modes of artificial feeding combined. Referring to the difficulty experienced in educating mothers in matters of Infant Hygiene, Miss Underwood says:—“Everywhere as is only to be expected, grandmother’s influence is paramount, and if she favours bread sop or rusks to assist nature’s food, sleeping with mother, use of dummy and so on, it is very difficult to make headway with more modern hygienic notions.” She reports that generally speaking the village mothers are very pleased to be visited and anxious that one should be satisfied with the conditions found, and most grateful for any suggestions made. She considers that the Warwick Infant Centre should prove a valuable ally in the work of preservation of infant life, of such national importance at the present time.

58. Miss SUTTON in the Rugby District, says that the Rugby infants are on the whole healthy. The mothers do not hesitate to receive the Health Visitor into their homes, and in the majority of cases the advice given is followed, with perhaps two exceptions, namely, the discontinuance of the use of the dummy and regularity in feeding. She says it is inspiring to find that the long tube bottle is practically a thing of the past. She mentions that out of 54 artificially fed infants visited, only 5 were fed from a long tube bottle, and the use of this was discontinued on advice in every case. She reports in reference to the two Infant Welfare Centres in Rugby District that the mothers attending are keen, much interest being taken in the Cookery Demonstrations and Health Talks, competitions in connection with each having been entered into by those attending, some obtaining quite good marks. There is a scarcity of new members which she thinks is to a large extent due to the little time at one’s disposal for re-visiting, and the first visit is always more or less “official” in the mother’s eyes, owing perhaps to the fact that they are inclined to think that one is going in a spirit of interference rather than with a desire to help.
59. Miss HUNTER in the Brailes and Stratford-on-Avon Rural Districts says that all the infants visited during the year were in a thriving condition, with the exception of ten which were unsatisfactory, and three wasting. She states that the mothers—especially in the Kington District—are very keen on sending for her if their babies are ailing, and in every case she advises sending for a Doctor. She paid a number of re-visits early, and is now able to record an improvement in their condition. She also occasionally gets private complaints from outside people, and is able to pay special attention to cases which otherwise would be neglected. She says that the majority of the infants are breast fed entirely. There are a few improperly fed, and a number of long tube bottles are still in use. Many of the mothers have two sorts, the long-tubed being for “washing day” when they have not time to stop to feed them. Some of the Doctors frequently ask her to visit cases in order to find out if the mother is carrying out instructions given. This is helpful in a County district and makes her work easier. In visiting Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases, she is able to inform them if the mothers are not carrying out their instructions with regard to bathing of the eyes.
60. Miss WHEATLEY in the Stratford Urban District says she has tried to do more re-visiting of infants during the year, especially in Stratford, and on the whole finds them now in a satisfactory condition. A number of those artificially fed were first babies whose mothers would not persevere with breast feeding, and it was extremely hard to convince them that natural feeding was the proper method. One young mother who has brought up a premature infant splendidly, told her that many times she had difficulty with her relatives about the feeding, but she stuck to instructions given her and the baby was now in fine condition. She reports that a number of long tube bottles are still in use. Many more infants wore woollen clothing than in former years, especially those attended by a trained District Midwife. She finds that the District Nurse who has her own district for general and maternity work combined, is more interested and more helpful than the Midwife who seldom sees the patient she nurses, after the ten days is over, and her influence with the people is beginning to be felt. In no case did she find an infant neglected through the mother working. She says they are much fonder of fresh air than they were, and it is a common thing to see a baby lying outside in a perambulator. She still finds a number of “Comforters” in use. She states that she finds the Stratford housing conditions greatly improved, all the over-crowded cottages being now let to very small families, and the Corporation houses are occupied by those who were previously reported from them. A great improvement has been noticed by the Head Teachers and by herself in the condition of children and infants, due to the better feeding and airier bedrooms occupied.
61. Miss ABBOTT in the Rugby Rural District reports an increase in the number of first visits, and also that a satisfactory number of infants are breast-fed in the first few months of life, but that after two or three months there is a tendency on the part of parents to give

biscuit or bread sop in addition. No systematic inspection of mothers has yet been attempted from a variety of causes, but Miss Abbott feels sure that much illness and mortality among infants would be prevented if expectant mothers were visited by the Health Visitor. She states that there is a steady increase in the number of infants not using "Comforters," 64 per cent. as compared with 41 per cent. in 1913. There is a falling off in the number of cots used - 27 per cent. as against 33 per cent. in 1914. An explanation of this fact is given as being due in a great measure to many of the infants coming to houses already crowded with ex-babies, and also to the fact that many of the fathers are with H.M. Forces, which gives the mother a reasonable excuse for having the baby in her bed.

62. MRS. GARSIDE, who up to the end of the year had charge of the Alcester District, shows that 69 more re-visits were paid than in the previous year, 568 re-visits being paid to 200 infants. Re-visits were paid to 68 per cent. of infants born in 1915, in addition to those born during the latter part of 1914. She says the number of infants breast fed is rather lower, which may be accounted for by the greater number of women now working in factories. She points out that the work of the Health Visitor is required more now than ever, for the high wages given at factories tempts so many women to leave their infants in charge of neighbours. The infant is thus deprived of its natural food and is often changed about from one house to another, and therefore is not taught regular habits. It is taken home late at night, in all kinds of weather, and back again in the morning, unwashed, etc., She always advises the mother to take complete charge of her baby for twelve months at least. She found twelve infants in a wasting condition, i.e., not the average weight. She found many more infants clothed in woollen garments. The number wearing three woollen garments being 131, compared with 92 in the previous year. If I find a baby clothed in cotton I go to the nearest school, and if there are none in stock, the Head Teachers never refuse to let the girls make the garments to sell at cost price to the mother. The Secondary School Teachers have also been most helpful in this respect, and have made quite a number of woollen garments which I have sold at cost price in the district."

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

63. A great deal is being done to promote the health and physical well being of infants and young children by the establishment of Infant Welfare Centres throughout the County, to which Welcomes mothers have the opportunity of taking their babies to be weighed, and of receiving advice as to the proper method of feeding and rearing in general. Arrangements are made whereby a Medical Practitioner attends for consultation with regard to the health, not only of mother and baby, but of children up to School age, after which the latter come under the surveillance of the Education Authority. At present there are Centres in operation at Alcester, Olton, Sutton Coldfield, Rugby, Hillmorton, New Bilton, Warwick and Kenilworth, all having been initiated by voluntary effort. At each Centre a County Health Visitor assists in the weighing of the babies, gives Health Talks to the mothers, and by her visiting the babies at their homes in connection with the Notification of Births Act, she is in a position to urge the mothers to attend the Centre and take an intelligent interest in the up-bringing of their children. There is further co-operation with the County Authorities in that a uniform register of attendances has been suggested, and is now being used at each of the Centres. I may further add that Miss Lowe, Superintendent of Health Visitors, has devoted much of her time in assisting to organise many of the voluntary Centres in various parts of the County, and her help in this direction has been much appreciated.
64. It is extremely desirable that this good work should be extended, and where voluntary effort is found lacking, and the need for Infant Welfare Centres exists, it is to be hoped that a scheme to supply such want will in course of time be carried out under County Council auspices.
65. At the time of writing an Infant Welfare Centre has just been opened in Nuneaton Borough, an industrial centre with a high birth-rate, and one in which such an institution will be of the utmost value.
66. There is an urgent need for further Centres at Foleshill, Bedworth, Arley, Atherstone and Polesworth, and it is to be hoped that enterprise will be so stimulated in these districts that requirements in this respect will before long be met.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

67. There is very little further to report with regard to Isolation Hospital Accommodation in the County, apart from what has already been mentioned in previous Reports. In no case has the accommodation been reported as insufficient. During the year I find

that 749 cases were isolated, as against 1,103 in the previous year, namely :—Smallpox 2, Diphtheria 106, Scarlet Fever 599, Enteric Fever 13, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis 11, Puerperal Fever 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 17.

RIVER POLLUTION.

68. While little has been accomplished during the year in the extension or re-construction of existing sewage works, or the carrying out of new schemes, regular inspections have been made, both of Rivers and of Outfall Works, in order to prevent as far as possible anything approaching gross pollution through sewage contamination. Several schemes have been under consideration by District Councils, and in some instances they have received the approval of the Local Government Board, but have had to be abandoned on account of financial difficulties.

69. **THE TAME.**—This River before it reaches the Warwickshire boundary passes through the Black Country. With regard to steps taken to prevent pollution in this area, Dr. George Reid, the County Medical Officer of Health for Staffordshire, has very kindly supplied me with the following Report :—

“As regards the southern districts which drain into the River Tame, I am glad to be able to state that the new and extensive works at Walsall continue to treat satisfactorily the whole of the sewage of the Borough. At Willenhall, also, the still newer works are yielding good results, and from the Bilston and Wednesbury works the usual good effluents continue to be discharged. At Tipton the new works are giving satisfactory results and progress has been made in connecting the houses with the new sewers. The construction of the new works at Darlaston has not yet been commenced owing to the fact that the sanction for the necessary loan has been postponed on account of the War. For the same reason the contemplated extension of the works at Oldbury and West Bromwich has been postponed.

“ I regret to say that in various parts of the County streams have suffered owing to the establishment of munition works from which highly polluting effluents are discharged. These effluents are most difficult to deal with, and under the circumstances, there is no feasible remedy. Incidentally, because of a greatly increased call for gas for munition works and the resulting excessive amount of tar products to be disposed of, a sudden and serious pollution of the River Tame took place from the Saltley Gas works belonging to the Birmingham Corporation which resulted in the destruction of a large number of fish in the River Trent. The circumstances were inquired into jointly by the County Council, the Birmingham Tame and Rea Drainage Board, and the Trent Fishery Board, with the result that steps were taken to prevent a recurrence of the pollution, and, I understand, that, by way of compensation, the Birmingham Corporation gave a grant to the Fishery Board of £100.”

70. On the Tame entering Warwickshire, it passes through the works of the Birmingham Tame and Rea Drainage Board. While little has been done in the direction of extension of these works, I am pleased to record that no complaint of gross pollution has reached me during the year from this area. In reply to my enquiries, Mr. John D. Watson, the Engineer to the Board, reports as follows :—“Owing to the shortage of labour, and the veto which the Treasury has put upon expenditure of money for new Works, no Capital work has been carried out by the Board during the past year. I am glad to say that the Tribunals have allowed us to retain men enough to run the plant efficiently, but extensions and improvements which were in contemplation before the War are still in abeyance.”

71. **KINGSBURY.**—These bacterial works have in the past yielded a very satisfactory effluent and there is no reason why with careful attention, the results should be otherwise in future.

72. **TAMWORTH.**—The Tamworth Sewage Works have received careful attention and are in every way satisfactory.

73. **WOOD END, HURLEY AND HURLEY COMMON.**—These small works, bacterial in nature, have given no cause for complaint during the year.

74. **RIVER AVON.**—During the early part of the year there was a considerable pollution caused by the Borough of Warwick, through the discharge of crude sewage into the River, in connection with the construction of new works at the Pumping Station. Great delay was caused in the supply of materials, and the pollution continued for a considerable period. The new works are now in order, and this pollution has ceased entirely.

75. A complaint was received as to the state of the River in the vicinity of Ashow, but analysis proved that the River was not being affected deleteriously.
76. With regard to Rugby Water Supply, which is derived from the River Avon above the town of Rugby, and below the village of Clifton, DR. TANGYE reports that the sewage from the village of Clifton has been more or less diverted, as a temporary measure, from the River. It is most important that the water supply of Rugby and of surrounding villages should be free from all possibility of sewage pollution, and it is hoped steps will as soon as possible be taken to permanently safe-guard this supply.
77. The filters at the Rugby Works continue to give a very satisfactory effluent, although they have been found to be ponding on several occasions.
- 78.. NEW BILTON AND DUNCHURCH.—Schemes for re-construction and extension of these Works were prepared, and have been approved by the Local Government Board, but have had to be postponed on account of the War.
79. KENILWORTH.—The effluent from these Works continues to be a highly satisfactory one. The Finham Brook which receives the effluent shows no sign of pollution.
80. COVENTRY.—The laying down of new Plant for the bacterial treatment of sewage is progressing as quickly as conditions will allow. At present, in addition to the large experimental bed, three other filter beds are completed, and seven more are being proceeded with. The bulk of the sewage has still to be treated on land, and as the daily flow now exceeds five million gallons, the problem of how to deal with this without causing nuisance is one of considerable difficulty.
81. BOROUGH OF WARWICK.—The distribution of sewage over the Warwick Sewage Farm has received the careful attention of the Manager, and on the last occasion it was inspected, a much better effluent was produced than had been the case in the past. The Pumping Station is now in working order and this should have a markedly beneficial effect on the quality of the final effluent, provided the preliminary treatment is carried out with efficiency.
82. LEAMINGTON.—The irrigation area over which the sewage of Leamington is treated, continues to receive the careful attention it deserves, in order to ensure absence of nuisance and an effluent of good quality.
83. BUDBROOKE BARRACKS.—The treatment of this sewage is not yet being carried out in such a manner as to produce a non-polluting effluent. Owing to the unsuitable character of the land this will always be attended with difficulties, unless greater care is exercised in the manner of distribution.
84. STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—These works continue to receive first-rate management, an effluent of good quality invariably resulting.
85. WELLESBOURNE.—I have little to add to my Report of last year on the condition of these bacterial works. Recent inspections show that while there are difficulties to be met with in the treatment of sewage, very careful attention will have to be taken in the whole conduct of the works if the filters are to be saved from more or less permanent damage.
86. RIVER COLE.—The effluent from the Cole Hall Sewage Works, which enters the River Cole, maintains its usual high standard of purity, the River here showing no sign of any serious pollution.
87. COLESHILL.—The conditions in Colehill are as previously reported, no further scheme for dealing with that part of the town which discharges its sewage directly into the Cole, having yet been effected.
88. RIVER BLYTHE.—This River maintains its satisfactory condition, contributed no doubt by the efficient manner in which the Solihull, Olton and Knowle Sewage Works are conducted. The Solihull new Works are yielding satisfactory results, and are in every respect most creditable.
89. NUNEATON.—Few constructional alterations have been effected during the past year, although it is intended to convert another of the old contact beds as soon as practicable into a balancing or equalization tank. The effluent at the last inspection, was of its usual high standard.

90. **ATHERSTONE.**—Everything is being done at these Works that is possible under existing conditions, to produce an effluent that is non-polluting in character. Little progress has been possible in the extension of the filter beds, which I understand is contemplated. An additional area of land for irrigation purposes has recently been used in order to relieve the strain on the rest of the land, which is shallow and unsuitable for irrigation.
91. **POLESWORTH.**—These bacterial works continue to give results in every way satisfactory.
92. **DORDON.**—These little Works—bacterial in character—continue to give a good deal of trouble. As I have previously reported, want of constant attention appears to be the reason for their faulty working. A mechanical breakdown which may be allowed to pass unnoticed for a matter of some hours, is apt to lead to damage to the purifying power of the filters.
93. **BEDWORTH.**—Some structural alterations have been made at these Works during the year, but improvements on a larger scale must be carried out in order to secure an effluent non-polluting in character. The fact that the volume of the effluent is considerably greater than the stream into which it runs accentuates the necessity for very thorough treatment, otherwise nuisance at some time or other is bound to result.
94. **FOLESHILL.**—These Works have maintained only a fair measure of success. There is evidence however at the time of writing that extension of the plant is under consideration. This is especially needed in view of additional work being thrown upon these Works through building activity in the neighbourhood.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS,

95. Owing to the difficulty in procuring labour, and also for financial reasons, few structural alterations and improvements have been carried out in the Elementary Schools during the year under review.
96. The cleanliness of the Buildings has been, almost without exception, kept up to its usual standard.
97. Appended is a Table shewing the large amount of work done by the Health Visiting Staff in connection not only with the home visiting of children found defective after Medical Inspection, but also with visits made to the Schools for the purpose of effecting a higher standard of cleanliness among the scholars and of the School Buildings generally.

VACCINATION.

98. Table I. in the Appendix, showing the number of Births registered, together with the number of such cases successfully vaccinated in the Districts of the County during the twelve months ending June 30th, 1915, is once more a very unsatisfactory one. During the period in question 7,416 births were registered, and of this total only 2,440 were successfully vaccinated. This deplorable state of affairs is accounted for by the fact that the enormous total of 4,129 Conscientious Certificates were obtained, a matter deserving very serious reflection, especially in view of the possibility or even the probability of an outbreak of Small-pox of considerable magnitude in this country at no very distant date.
99. Feeling sure that figures are more convincing than anything I can write, I give below a list showing the percentage of "Conscientious Objectors," so that it may be seen where the greatest blame lies.

					Percentage of Conscientious Certificate obtained.
<i>Urban Districts.</i>					
Bulkington	...	...	...	...	73.58
Kenilworth	...	...	...	...	40.14
Leamington Spa	...	...	...	...	52.80
Nuncaton	...	...	...	...	72.31
Rugby	...	...	...	...	78.28
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	...	55.12
Sutton Coldfield	...	...	...	...	32.99
Warwick	...	...	...	...	45.22
<i>Rural Districts.</i>					
Alcester	...	...	...	...	43.47
Atherstone	...	...	...	...	58.53
Brailes	...	...	...	...	59.37
Coventry	...	...	...	...	66.66
Farnborough	...	...	...	...	48.00
Foleshill	...	...	...	...	68.14
Meriden	...	...	...	...	23.52
Monks Kirby	...	...	...	...	65.21
Nuneaton	...	...	...	...	53.16
Rugby	...	...	...	...	75.16
Solihull	...	...	...	...	15.74
Southam	...	...	...	...	63.20
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	...	38.83
Tamworth	...	...	...	...	42.91
Warwick	...	...	...	...	37.94
Total for the County	...	...	...	...	55.67

REFUSE DISPOSAL, SCAVENGING, ETC.

100. This has been carried out in most of the County Districts in much the same manner as in 1914. It is indeed most commendable to find that, with the present difficulty of procuring labour, work in this connection has proceeded so well, complaints of inattention on the part of Sanitary Authorities being extremely rare.
101. Considerable activity has been shewn in the replacing of ashpits by movable bins in the Warwick Urban and Rugby Rural Districts. Dr. Tangye in his Report for the Warwick Urban District, referring to the supply of 173 ashbins, says:—"This improvement received the strong support of one of the Medical Inspectors of the Local Government Board who visited the town in connection with the billeting of troops."
102. On the other hand, difficulty in scavenging has been experienced at Coleshill, Atherstone, Foleshill, and Long Itchington, mostly as a result of insufficiency of labour, Contractors also asking in some instances for increased remuneration.
103. With regard to Atherstone, Dr. Herring says:—"We have not yet reached the summits of efficiency in this matter. A good deal of improvement might be procured in all the scavenged areas, and in Ansley parish, altho the act was adopted some time ago, it is a dead letter in some parts of the parish, and in those areas the difficulties in dealing with the accumulations of refuse, etc., are very considerable, as the tenants refer to the scavenging as a public duty, under the control of the Sanitary Authority."
104. Dr. John Orton, referring to complaints received at Foleshill, says:—"No doubt the great scarcity of labour in the district, and so many men being able to get, as labourers, very large wages and much cleaner work in munition factories in the vicinity, has, to a large extent, accounted for some of these complaints."
105. With reference to Long Itchington, Dr. Tangye reports that a change of Contractors has been made and this it is hoped will result in improvement.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

106. In reviewing the Reports of the Inspectors, a summary of which appears in the Appendix, it will be seen that much useful work has been done in some directions, under very great difficulties in carrying out their duties as Sanitary Inspectors. Reports have come from all Districts with the exception of Stratford-on-Avon Rural.

HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

107. It has been found difficult in many districts, and in some indeed impossible, to carry out formal inspection under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations, on a scale equal to former years. Where this work has been performed and houses have been discovered to be defective, the labour question has again arisen, and great difficulty has been experienced in the carrying out of structural alterations. Another consideration that has deterred Local Sanitary Authorities from carrying out the provisions of the Housing Acts as exhaustively as in the past, is the utter impossibility experienced by the working classes in some of the Urban Districts, of obtaining housing accommodation, should the need for closure arise. Discussing this matter in his Report to the Warwick Urban District Council, Dr. Tangye says :—"The Housing Committee has continued its monthly meetings and has inspected a large amount of insanitary property. I have represented ten houses during the year as unfit for habitation, but the demand for houses and the present condition of labour have prevented the Committee from advising closing orders, although the desirability of closure was not questioned. Where possible I have met the owners of these and of other properties and agreed with them as to the minimum improvements which will meet sanitary requirements until after the war, but the Council will then have a free hand to deal with such property."
108. On the other hand, notwithstanding very great difficulties, Inspections have been well maintained in the Rugby and Sutton Coldfield Urban Districts, and in the Rural Districts of Alcester, Atherstone, Coventry, Foleshill, Farnborough, Solihull and Warwick. In Leamington and Kenilworth, where formal inspection under the Housing Regulations have not been attempted, attention has been given to property where nuisances existed, and these have been remedied as far as has been possible.
109. I have received no Report from either the Stratford-on-Avon Urban or Rural Districts of any work carried out under the Housing Acts.
110. 3,303 Inspections were made during the year—as compared with 5,491 in 1914—when 65 houses were found unfit for habitation, as against 222 in the previous year.
111. Representations with the view to the making of Closing Orders were made in 32 instances, and 26 Orders for Closure were issued. Eighteen of these Closures are referred to by Dr. Tangye as having been made by the Warwick Urban District Council on his representation in the year before, and these he reports as having all been repaired and the Closing Orders determined. Excluding this number, only eight Closing Orders were made throughout the rest of the County. Repairs were effected without the making of Closing Orders in 1,326 houses.

WATER SUPPLY.

112. The provision of water for the County is speaking generally very satisfactory, and there are extremely few districts in which there is a shortage. Details as to existing public supplies have been given in previous Reports, and there is nothing further to add in this respect. The quality of the various supplies has with few exceptions been kept under constant observation, as evidenced by frequent Chemical and Bacteriological Examination made by many of the Authorities. Especially gratifying is it to find that the health of the communities dependent upon public supplies is being safeguarded more generally now, by Bacteriological, in addition to Chemical examinations, the importance of which I have so frequently urged.
113. Very good work has been accomplished in the Meriden District, in the supervision over and extension of water supplies, fifty samples from wells and taps being submitted for analysis. In addition to work actually carried out in this District, several schemes for extension are under consideration, which Dr. Tangye anticipates will no doubt be carried into practice when prices are more favourable.

In the Solihull and Southam Rural Districts, 36 and 46 samples respectively have been sent for analysis, whereas in the Brailes Rural District I find no samples have been taken.

BACTERIAL EXAMINATION.

114. It is gratifying to find that advantage continues to be taken of the County Scheme for Bacteriological aid in diagnosis. 1,234 examinations were made at the University of Birmingham, as compared with 1,847 in the previous year, and 1,155 in 1913. These include swabs from suspected Diphtheria 697, Diphtheria contacts 198, Blood from Typhoid 66, and sputum in cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 291.

COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

- 115.. Inspection of Cowsheds Dairies and Milkshops has been carried out as usual. Whereas some structural improvements have been made to better the conditions under which cows are kept, I gather that the cleanliness of the Cowsheds has in some instances been affected adversely through difficulties experienced in procuring farm labourers. On the whole, however, these premises have been kept fairly well up to the standard.

HEALTH VISITORS.

116. Health Visiting has been carried on during the past year on lines practically identical with those of former years, with the exception that more time of the Staff has recently been given to the following up of Ringworm cases under exclusion from School. By the continued development of Infant Welfare Centres and Tuberculosis Dispensaries, their time is encroached upon to a very considerable extent, and it is to be hoped that the work in connection with School Children and Inspection of Midwives and other home visiting which they have so ably carried out in the past, will not suffer through further inroads upon their valuable time. Limitation of area served by each is the only solution to ensure a continuance of the good work being done in all the branches of Health Visiting, as carried out in the County of Warwick, with such success in past years. It is with pleasure that I record the action of the County Council in the early part of the present year, in appointing two additional Health Visitors to the Staff, bringing the number now employed up to fifteen.

At the time of going to print a further addition to the Staff has been made by the appointment, in association with the eight Mid-Warwickshire Combined Districts, of two Health Visitors for special purposes, in connection mainly with the reduction of mortality from measles, their time, when not so employed, being given to Infant Welfare work under the direction of the County Medical Officer of Health.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

17. The Inspection of Midwives has been carried out by the County Staff in a similar manner to previous years. As the result of keeping in touch with them in their practice, the general opinion of the Inspectors is that the methods employed and the intelligent interest taken in cases conducted by the trained Midwives, shews a great advance when compared with even a few years ago. Effort on the part of the Staff has not been spared, in endeavouring to raise the work of the untrained Midwives to a higher standard. While results have in this respect been on the whole most satisfactory, there are still some to be met with who do not grasp the importance of their work to its fullest degree, and consequently are apt to ignore symptoms in either mother or child, which if appreciated, might mean the saving of the life, or the preserving of health in either or both.
118. There is still a dearth of trained Midwives in certain rural districts of the County, particularly is this so in Warwick Rural, as mentioned by Miss Underwood in her report. She says :—"There are three rather large areas in Warwick Rural where a midwife is distinctly needed—(1) Hunningham and Weston (2) Burton Green and Tile Hill (3) Lowsonford and Rowington. One is already living at the last-named place, but is only able on account of her domestic circumstances to take a limited number of cases. Still I fear under present national conditions there would be insufficient work in any one of them to make a possible livelihood for the midwife."
119. Much has been done by the various Nursing Associations in the County in the training of Midwives, aided by grants from the County Council. More should be done still to supply the need for trained Midwives in the extremely rural areas, where cases have so frequently to be conducted by handy women before the arrival of a medical practitioner. This point is especially accentuated in the reports of Miss Chorlton and Miss Hunter. Miss Chorlton says :—"The main object should be to guarantee a living to a trained nurse midwife, who could do the nursing and the midwifery, or act as maternity nurse in several villages. This has been done successfully by Nursing Associations in some parts of the County but the system wants to be more extensively applied so that every woman can command the services of a trained midwife when she needs one."
120. In reviewing the work of the Inspectors (Table L of the Appendix), it will be seen that 738 visits have been paid to the 174 Midwives practising in the County. Of these, 95 are trained, and 79 are bona-fide. 165 were actually inspected, 328 inspections having been made. The practice of the Midwives is considered good in 117 cases, fair in 41, and poor in 7. In only two instances were the houses of the midwives unsatisfactory as regards cleanliness. Bags, Appliances and Registers were on the whole kept in a satisfactory manner, the few delinquents in this respect being mostly among untrained women.

121. During the year five Midwives resigned, three on account of ill health, one owing to old age, and one to avoid inspection. One died and one was removed from the Midwives Roll on account of general incapacity.
122. Of the 6,977 births registered, 4,136 were attended by midwives alone, shewing how desirable it is that all who undertake this work should be trained women. Intelligence on the part of a midwife in the conduct of her cases, which should include ante-natal as well as post-natal care, is one of the greatest importance at this critical period of our history, when every life should be safe-guarded even during the early days of intra-uterine existence, so as to ensure an offspring that will not be a burden, but a credit to the State in years to come.
123. The Midwife of to-day has responsibilities, and her practice possibilities, of which she little dreamed a few years ago, and it is for this reason that her training should be of such a standard as to fit her to take her part in the national effort to promote Infant Welfare, and to save the lives and improve the health of child-bearing women of whom our Country is at present so sorely in need.

METEOROLOGY.

124. In the Appendix will be found a table of Meteorological Observations taken at Sutton Coldfield in the north-west of the County. The total rainfall for the year was 29·22 inches, compared with 27·13 inches at Leamington Spa, and 28·24 inches at Nuneaton. Both in Sutton Coldfield and Leamington the greatest quantity of rain fell in the month of July, when 6·01 and 5·21 inches were recorded respectively. During this month at Sutton Coldfield, rain fell on 18 days, but in December rain fell on 26 days, 4·87 inches being recorded during that month. The Observations shew that there were 1,558 hours of bright sunshine at Leamington Spa, with a mean temperature for the year of 48·6 degrees, whereas at Sutton Coldfield the figures were 1,363 and 46·6 respectively. The weather conditions during the year were, speaking generally, favourable to health, there being no undue high summer temperature for any length of time, and no shortage of rain, the rainfall being actually excessive in one of the summer months, thereby influencing in no small way the incidence of diarrhoeal diseases so conclusively shewn to be associated with dry and hot summers.

ADULTERATION.

125. During the year 513 samples of Food and Drugs were submitted to the County Analysts. All of these with the exception of 12 forwarded by Inspector Withers of the Rugby Rural District Council, were submitted by Inspectors of the County Council.
126. Of the 513 samples, no less than 62 proved to be adulterated while 36 in addition were of poor quality, and in some instances suspicious of slight adulteration. This shows a much worse result than in 1914, which also had a higher rate of adulteration than any of the previous years.
127. Referring to milk, I observe from the Reports that some of the samples submitted showed a very large proportion of added water, while in one instance, on the standard of the Board of Agriculture, one sample was deficient of no less than 66 per cent. of Fat; as this standard is a very low one, the abstraction was probably even greater than the figures showed.
128. During the year, I gave orders that Restaurants selling Bread and Butter and Seones and Butter should have samples taken from them to see if Margarine was being substituted for butter; in several instances this proved to be the case, and I am pleased to state that the Magistrates, recognising the meanness of this fraud, inflicted comparatively heavy fines. It is interesting to note, too, that a sample of Flour was found to contain 3 per cent. of Maize Meal, and the Vendor was fined £2 and costs.
129. It has been a great advantage to the Department that where prosecutions have been instituted, in nearly every case, the same solicitor has conducted the proceedings. This method has the advantage that the technicalities of the various Acts and the recorded decisions of the High Courts, which are now very many, can be the more easily dealt with and the cases more advantageously placed before the bench of Magistrates.
130. A large number of the samples submitted were, I find, taken informally according to the suggestion of the Local Government Board, and this enabled the Inspectors in many cases to find out when adulteration was being habitually carried on by certain vendors.

131. Looking at the fact that since the war, adulteration of a bad type, particularly in relation to milk, has been increasing, I think it very desirable that certain samples should be submitted by the Local Sanitary Inspectors of the big districts, as was done more frequently during the past, though in the year under review only 12 samples were submitted from one Rural District.
132. I can speak with great pleasure of the way in which the Acts have been carried out. Mr. Preston, the Chief Inspector, has frequently conferred with me and I have been enabled to put before him information as to the new methods of adulteration, which have been of value to him in his work. While in addition to being legally represented, in nearly every case, the County has had the great advantage of the personal presence of Mr. Rigby, when the summonses were heard, so that full information could be afforded to the Magistrates on any scientific points arising in the various cases. I may add that during the year so serious a view did the bench take of one of the cases brought before it, namely a case of adulterating milk at Coleshill, that a fine of £105 was inflicted.
133. I can again state that I think material advantage has accrued by the County Medical Officer of Health being the Administrative Officer under the Acts.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

134. The Inspectors throughout the County have given attention to the proper carrying out of this Act and the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health include the Tables issued by the Home Office, giving details.

SPECIAL DEATH RATES.

135. As I have done for some years past, I give below in tabular form, the figures showing the death-rates from Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever, during the last ten years ;—

	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
1906.	0·07	0·06	0·05
1907.	0·07	0·13	0·05
1908.	0·02	0·17	0·06
1909.	0·03	0·13	0·05
1910.	0·03	0·13	0·10
1911.	0·03	0·08	0·12
1912.	0·02	0·06	0·08
1913.	0·02	0·10	0·07
1914.	0·02	0·15	0·05
1915.	0·01	0·07	0·05

136. The above Table shows that the Typhoid Fever Death-rate is reduced fifty per cent. on the lowest recorded in the last ten years.
137. The Death-rate from Diphtheria is with one exception the lowest ever recorded, and only half that of the previous year, while the death-rate from Scarlet Fever is the same as in the previous year, and considerably lower than any of the rates for the past five years.

MILITARY CAMPS.

138. Every facility has been given to the Military Authorities, as occasion has arisen, for co-operation and help in sanitary matters. It is most gratifying to record an extremely low incidence of Infectious Disease among troops billeted or in hospitals throughout the County, only 3 cases of Scarlet Fever being notified during the year, 6 of Diphtheria, 2 of Typhoid, 4 of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and 8 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

CONCLUSION.

139. For many years past it has been my habit to summarize in a concluding paragraph the chief facts noted in the Report, and to draw certain conclusions as the result of the year's working.
140. I still further extend the Table which has been lengthening since I first had the honour of Reporting to you on the health of the County.
141. The following are the figures ;—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Tubercu- losis.	Typhoid Fever.	Infant Mortality.
1889.	27.92	15.07	1.71	1.14	0.12	128
1890.	27.15	15.98	1.30	1.10	0.07	134
1891.	29.18	17.89	1.58	0.09	0.13	130
1892.	28.72	16.72	1.33	1.06	0.10	132
1893.	29.45	17.40	1.79	1.06	0.19	138
1894.	27.60	14.07	1.19	1.06	0.05	123
1895.	29.04	16.85	1.42	1.18	0.06	143
1896.	28.54	14.90	1.82	0.94	0.11	136
1897.	28.70	15.23	2.00	0.99	0.09	144
1898.	28.33	16.31	1.88	0.97	0.13	151
1899.	27.98	15.93	1.94	1.03	0.25	142
1900.	27.00	16.72	1.76	0.99	0.22	142
1901.	27.84	14.48	1.40	0.81	0.13	133
1902.	27.07	13.45	1.08	0.66	0.09	116
1903.	26.34	13.69	1.15	0.91	0.04	125
1904.	26.96	14.18	1.48	0.80	0.07	133
1905.	25.58	12.87	0.90	0.72	0.04	109
1906.	25.70	13.50	1.49	0.80	0.07	124.
1907.	25.08	12.48	0.84	0.78	0.07	99
1908.	25.70	12.80	0.87	0.83	0.02	100
1909.	24.40	13.03	0.89	0.77	0.03	97
1910.	23.70	11.60	0.75	0.80	0.03	89
1911.	22.80	12.60	1.70	0.77	0.03	115
1912.	23.10	12.00	0.80	0.59	0.02	79
1913.	24.17	12.12	0.87	0.58	0.02	88
1914.	23.07	11.9	0.81	0.66	0.02	87
1915.	22.45	13.45	0.94	0.83	0.01	86

142. One may, I think, on the whole, speak in terms of congratulation of the results achieved.
143. Of course, for reasons—some obvious and others not quite so obvious—the Birth-rate still shows a decline, and this must of necessity be considered a serious item in our statistics.
144. The Death-rate also is raised above that of the level of the last five years, but looking at the conditions existing during the year this is not a matter for surprise, and need not be considered seriously.
145. The Zymotic Death-rate is also very slightly higher, due almost entirely to an increase in the number of deaths from Measles.
146. The Tuberculosis Death-rate is 0.17 higher and probably is also due to special causes. It must be remembered that as regards the National Crusade against this disease, we have during the year only been able to mark time. Only one out of three Tuberculosis Officers was at work in the County, while our main Sanatorium has not yet been built, owing to the impossibility of obtaining a loan. We have therefore, so to speak, to go from hand to mouth, and deal with matters which have become particularly pressing.
147. Still more importance do I attach to the fact that the majority of our Tuberculosis Dispensaries have not been able to be opened, as I look upon the Dispensary as probably the most important factor in reducing the incidence and death rate of Tuberculosis.
148. It is worthy of record and should be stated, that the attenuated County Staff and the Insurance Committee have been working hand in hand to deal with such matters as proved to be within their capacity.
149. The Death-rate from Typhoid Fever I have already referred to and this is one of the satisfactory features in the Report, but the figure to which I attach most importance, and with which I am most pleased, is that of Infant Mortality.
150. Despite the fact that in the County the rate of Infant Mortality has been raised, in Warwickshire it has gone down on the two previous years, and with one exception, is the lowest ever recorded. This I attribute to a very large extent to the fact that we have been able, not only to maintain our work in connection with Infant Welfare, but have been able to extend it in many directions which experience has proved to be valuable.

151. It is sometime now since I ventured to suggest that Public Hygiene was undergoing a great change. I endeavoured to summarize it as "a change of hygiene of the thing to the hygiene of the person." This view is one which I think is now becoming generally adopted, not only in our own area where there is definite evidence of the value of the work, but in other areas far and near from whose Officers I am constantly receiving information that convinces me of the value of the type of work I originated in Warwickshire. They are endeavouring to follow it up on identical lines.
152. It must not be forgotten that in the year under review we have had to contend during the whole period with the Country being in a state of war and although we have been freed from the danger and anxiety of any occupation of our territory by an enemy, the effect of the war in a sanitary sense has been marked and far-reaching. The County Staff, both professional and clerical, has been much depleted, and therefore work, the importance of which is acknowledged on all hands, has had to be held in abeyance, or attempted under conditions which can only be partially satisfactory. For the greater part of the year two of your Assistant Medical Officers out of the three, were performing military duties, and this therefore required an alteration in the whole type of administration. Looking back over the period, and with the results before me, I can only say how grateful I feel that so much has been achieved.
153. A great deal of this has been due to Dr. Hamilton Wood, who has not only undertaken the supervision of office work and of the routine matters coming into the office, both in the Public Health and Education sense, but has also to a large extent, as far as circumstances permitted, given himself whole-heartedly to fill in the blanks which had to be filled in, owing to the absence of professional members of the County Staff.
154. One out of my three clerks also undertook military work and no one was appointed to fill his place. This at once conclusively proves that those of the staff who remained behind tackled the work in the right spirit so that I cannot see that the important work of the Office in this direction materially suffered.
155. In addition to the members of my own staff, I desire to thank the District Medical Officers and Inspectors for the ready help they have afforded at all times in work in which I have asked their co-operation.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., 'Camb.,
County Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

U R B A N D I S T R I C T S .

BULKINGTON.

Medical Officer of Health DR. LIONEL ED. ORTON.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914	1,925	25·4	11·4	Nil.	122
1915	1,954	28·1	17·4	2·5	127

156. The Water Supply is reported as being wholly from shallow wells.
157. Referring to the Water and Sewerage Schemes, Dr. ORTON says they are in abeyance as it is considered inadvisable to proceed with them at present, as they involve a large expenditure of money, in addition to which the Engineer (Mr. F. C. Cooke) is now serving with H.M. Forces.
158. With regard to the Notification of Births, Dr. ORTON says :—" During the year 45 Births only were notified to me by practitioners and midwives, although 55 Births were registered in the District. I can only repeat my complaint of last year, that the objects of the Act are impaired by the slackness in notifying the Births. The result of this is that the Health Visitor does not get complete lists of the Births, and this may possibly lead to an increase in the Infant Mortality of the District."
159. Dr. ORTON reports one case of Diphtheria during the year, which he states was imported from Coventry.
160. He also reports that in consequence of a severe epidemic of Measles, it was necessary to close the Schools from Feb. 15th to March 8th.
161. There was no other case of Infectious Disease, nor of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified.
162. Scavenging is carried out by contract, ashpits being emptied when notified either by the Inspector or by the occupier or owner. Dr. ORTON remarks that Ashpits, even in the case of new houses, are not erected in accordance with the Council's Byelaws.
163. Under the Housing Act 26 houses were inspected and one closing order was made.
164. The Report also includes a summary of the work done by the Sanitary Inspector.

KENILWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health DR. C. E. TANGYE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	6,060	23·1	14·4	1·32	57
1915.	5,885	22·3	14·3	1·18	94

165. Twelve infant deaths occurred during the year, giving the high mortality rate of 94 per 1,000 Registered Births, as against 57 per 1,000 in 1914. Dr. TANGYE, in reference to this high rate, says : " This rate is at least half again as high as the average for the previous five years, but the figures upon which it is calculated are so small that this rise in the infant death-rate is not as important as it might seem." Three of the deaths were due to Whooping Cough, three to Pneumonia, four to congenital conditions, and two to other unclassified causes.

166. The Water Supply is stated to have maintained a high standard of purity throughout the year, regular and frequent bacteriological examinations having been made with satisfactory results. The Water Co. in return for copies of reports received by the Council have continued to send copies of reports on samples submitted by them, and these also have been quite satisfactory.
167. DRAINAGE AND SCAVENGING.—The Sewerage system of the town has been kept in good working order and regularly flushed.
168. SCAVENGING.—This has been continued on the same lines as before, and the emptying of ashbins is still carried out at fortnightly intervals, but arrangements have been made for the emptying of fixed receptacles a little oftener than before.
169. The Dairies and Cowsheds, Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses have been frequently inspected and stated to be in a fairly satisfactory condition. A new bakehouse of a satisfactory modern type has been erected, and three new milk sellers have been registered.
170. DR. TANGYE reports :—" Work under the Housing Acts has been entirely suspended until more normal times. The most unsatisfactory property in the town, however, was remedied in a very thorough manner before the Council came to the decision mentioned."
171. He also says :—" I am glad to be able to report that the 24 new houses built by the Council have been most successfully managed, and have resulted in a real benefit to the working classes of the town."
172. Referring to over-crowding, he says :—" A few comparatively slight cases have been found, but only one required formal notice."
173. TYPHOID FEVER.—Three cases were notified among children in August, two from one house in Henry Street, and one from Warwick road. No source could be ascertained in connection with the latter case, but it is possible that the children in Henry Street were infected by food. There was also connection with the polluted water of the spring in Spring Lane, as this water had been used to wash the strainer in which milk was strained for the family. All three patients were removed to Heathcote Hospital, where they recovered.
174. DIPHTHERIA.—Three cases were notified, two of which were removed to Heathcote Hospital. All three patients recovered.
175. OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—Two infants were notified as suffering from this disease and were reported to the County Council in order that proper attention might be assured for them.
176. No case of Puerperal Fever or Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notified during the year.
177. The following Table shows the extent to which the County Council Scheme has been utilized for free bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University :—

	Positive.				Negative.				Total.
Diphtheria	4	...	...	12	...	16
Enteric Fever	2	...	...	2	...	4
Phthisis	5	...	...	13	...	18
									<hr/> 38 <hr/>

178. TUBERCULOSIS.—Sixteen new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 15 being Pulmonary and one of another form. Nine deaths were due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis, but none to any other form of this disease. The usual steps to prevent as far as possible the spread of infection were carried out.
179. DR. TANGYE says the most satisfactory feature in the year's statistics is the comparatively low number of cases of infectious disease, and the fact that amongst the large number of troops billeted in the town or received into the Red Cross Hospital only one such case occurred.
180. DR. TANGYE reports that the duties of Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector have been carried out by Mr. Sholto Douglas without any assistant during the year.

LEAMINGTON.

Acting Medical Officer of Health Dr. C. E. TANGYE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births
1914.	26,652	16·5	13·4	0·78	86
1915.	25,912	17·7	18·3	1·23	95

181. DR. TANGYE, who has been Acting Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Leamington since the beginning of September, 1915, when Dr. Gibbons Ward joined the Royal Army Medical Corps, has issued the Annual Report for 1915.
182. Four hundred and seventy-five Deaths were registered as belonging to the Borough, which is the greatest number on record since 1882
183. DR. TANGYE says :—"The causes of death throw most light on the comparatively heavy mortality of the past year. The measles epidemic resulted in no less than 21 deaths, a figure not reached during the previous thirty years, and being a main cause of the unusual epidemic mortality rate of 1·24. Bronchitis and Pneumonia together caused 65 deaths, whilst deaths from Tuberculosis numbered 35, both these figures being much above those of recent years. There was also a slight general increase in deaths due to causes chiefly affecting elderly people, such as Cancer, Influenza, Heart Disease, and Nephritis, whilst on the other hand the causes operating in the first year of life resulted in a high infant mortality.
184. Forty-four deaths of children under one year occurred during the year. Referring to this DR. TANGYE says :—"Seventeen deaths were due to Bronchitis and Pneumonia and 3 to Measles, all of which diseases were very prevalent during the winter months. The remaining deaths were due to the various causes in much the same numbers as in 1914, none however resulting from any notifiable disease, and only two from Diarrhoea and Enteritis, as compared with seven in that year."
185. "The Infant Welfare work has been energetically pursued by Nurse Pierce, who has made the fullest use of the information available from the Notification of Births Act and other sources, to exert a beneficial influence on child life in the town. Her work in connection with the voluntary organization known as the Infant Health Society has fitted in with the visitation of the homes, and it is most satisfactory to report that the weekly meetings of the Society are more popular than ever amongst mothers and expectant mothers."
186. One hundred and fifty cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year, comparing with 155 cases in 1914.
187. Information was received from the Schools of 503 cases of Non-Notifiable Disease during the year, as against 929 during 1914.
188. SCARLET FEVER.—42 cases were notified, comparing with 58 in the previous year. Thirty-nine cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, the remainder being isolated under satisfactory conditions at home. No death was due to this disease.
189. DIPHTHERIA.—Twenty seven cases were notified as against 32 in the previous year. 24 cases were removed to Hospital. Many of the cases were of a severe type, and no less than five proved fatal.
190. ENTERIC FEVER.—Three cases were notified, one of which was removed to Hospital. Two of the three proved fatal. The only case in which a probable source of infection was traced was that of a Belgian refugee; this patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital from the Warneford Hospital, where the diagnosis was made, and eventually recovered.
191. CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Five cases of this disease occurred during the year amongst the civil population, and only one patient survived. Four were notified in May and one in September.
192. DR. TANGYE says :—"In addition to the above civil cases one notification was received from the troops. This was a case of Cerebro-spinal Fever in February amongst the patients at a local Red Cross Hospital, which ended fatally. It is most satisfactory that only one case of Infectious Disease should have occurred during the year in the

large number of troops who have at different times been billeted in the town or been patients in the V.A.D. Hospitals."

193. **MEASLES.**—**DR. TANGYE** says :—" One hundred and fifty-eight informal notifications were received through the Schools. As already mentioned a severe epidemic which had begun at the end of the previous year, affected the town during the early months of 1915. No less than 21 deaths resulted from the immediate effects of the disease, and no doubt the after effects will lead to further deaths and disablement in children whose constitutions have been impaired by this infection."
194. **CANCER.**—Forty-two deaths were recorded, comparing with 41 in 1914, and the statistics are stated to be almost identical in all respects with those for the previous year and do not call for special comment. The policy of offering disinfection after all deaths from Cancer has been continued during the year.
195. **TUBERCULOSIS.**—The slight but progressive increase in the notifications of this disease since compulsory notification came into force has continued. Sixty cases were notified, compared with 58 in 1914. 35 were cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 25 were of other forms of the disease.
196. At the end of the year 6 patients were considered to have recovered, 29 were still under treatment, 4 had left the district, and the condition of 5 was unknown. Nineteen of the cases died during the year.
197. **Municipal Laboratory :**—The bacteriological work was carried on as usual by Dr. Gibbons Ward, up to the time of his leaving to join the R.A.M.C., at the end of August. Since then practically all the specimens have been forwarded to the Bacteriological Department of the University of Birmingham, where, under the County Council scheme, specimens may be sent by any Doctor in the County area for examination at the expense of the County Council.
198. Details are given of the work done, including the examination of Swabs for Diphtheria, Sputum for Tubercle, Pus, Urine, etc., for Tubercle, Blood for Typhoid, Hair, Skin, etc., for Ringworm.
199. **WATER SUPPLY.**—The Report states that the supply of water which has been fully described in past years, has continued to be ample in quantity and satisfactory in quality.
200. Samples have been submitted for analysis from the private wells. Five of these were passed as suitable for consumption. Five of the wells tested gave bad results and three of these have been closed, town water being laid on to the premises. Similar steps will shortly be taken in another of these cases, whilst the house supplied by the remaining condemned well is at present empty.
201. With reference to the Sanitary work of the year, it is shown that 163 complaints were received, 97 being from No. 1 District, and 66 from No. 2. 282 Notices were served, and of these 46 are still outstanding.
202. **COMMON LODGING HOUSES.**—107 visits were paid to these during the year. The keepers are stated to have done what they could to keep the houses clean, but the structure of the premises require a good deal of attention, and the resulting general condition cannot be considered satisfactory.
203. **OFFENSIVE TRADES.**—The Report says :—" There are very few Offensive Trade premises in the Borough ; in No. 1 District 2 Tripe Dressing and 1 Gut Scraping, and in No. 2 District 1 Tripe Dressing. Frequent visits were paid to these premises and there has been no ground for complaint. The collection of Bones, Fat, and other matter liable to decomposition at the two Marine Stores in the centre of the town is a serious nuisance during the summer months. The occupiers have been warned that other premises on the outskirts of the town and away from houses, must be obtained for the collection and storage of animal matter. The plague of flies in numbers of houses in proximity to these unsavoury establishments is a danger to child life and an active cause of dirty rooms."
204. **DISEASED AND UNSOUND FOOD.**—A list is given of unsound food seized or surrendered. Four Orders were obtained from the Justices for the destruction of unsound food. Police Court proceedings were instituted against one person for having in his possession the carcase of a cow which was diseased, and a fine of £10 was imposed.

205. **SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.**—83 samples were submitted for analysis, of which 8 were found to be adulterated. As a result of Magisterial proceedings two of the vendors of adulterated Milk were mulcted in fines and costs of £5 3s. 0d. and £2 2s. 0d., respectively.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.—The Report says :—“Owing to the illness of Inspector Anderson, the extra work caused by the Military in the Town, and the war generally, it has not been possible to carry out formal inspections under the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations. Special attention, however, has been given to houses which would otherwise have been dealt with under the Housing Acts, and nuisances have been abated in all such premises under the procedure of the Public Health Act.”

207. **FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.**—353 Bakehouses, Laundries, Dressmaking and other Workshops are reported as being on the Register. 215 Inspections of them were made during the year. Nineteen Notices were served respecting 29 defects, and all but two were remedied by December 31st.
208. The Report on the Sanitary Work is a fully detailed one and gives undoubted proof of the large amount of such work accomplished during the year. In addition to the items already mentioned it embraces Inspection of Canal Boats, Slaughterhouses and Ice-Cream Shops, and the carrying out of the Rag Flock Act, Tuberculosis Order, Home Work, and Shops Act.
209. **METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.**—The Meteorological Table for the year is not supplied, but the Report states that the taking and recording of Meteorological Conditions in the Borough has been continued throughout the year.

“Sunshine.—There were 1,558·7 hours of bright sunshine during the year. This gives a daily average of 4·27 hours. The maximum sunshine for one day was 15·3 hours on 30th June. The month yielding the most sunshine was June with 253·9 hours, a daily mean of 8·4 hours.”

“Rainfall.—During the year 27·13 inches of rain fell, distributed over 194 days. For the last 35 years the average annual rainfall has been 30·81, and the average number of days upon which rain has fallen 169·3. The wettest month during 1915 was July, with 5·21 inches, which was distributed over 28 days.”

NUNEATON (BOROUGH).

Acting Medical Officer of Health DR. A. A. WOOD.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	40,091	29·9	13·1	1·0	119
1915.	38,652	27·2	14·0	1·7	116

210. **INFANT MORTALITY.**—The number of deaths of children under one year of age registered in the District during the year was 123, which gives a death rate of 116 per 1,000 births. These figures shew a slight reduction on those of 1914, when the number of deaths was 143, and the death rate 119 per 1,000 births. DR. WOOD asserts that the Death Rate is much too high, and pays tribute to the excellent work done by Miss Davis, who was appointed Borough Health Visitor at the beginning of the year, and also to the valuable work done by Miss Pakes, the County Council Health Visitor. He points out that the deaths were far the highest in the earlier months of the year when over 3,000 soldiers were billeted in the town, and in consequence the women of the homes had much more to do, which may have been a factor. He also refers to the fact that the establishment of an Infant Welfare Centre will be a great help in dealing with this problem.
211. The total number of cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year numbered 228, including Diphtheria 14, Scarlet Fever 86, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 81, other forms of Tuberculosis 17. There was one death from Scarlet Fever, while Diphtheria was responsible for four.
212. No cases of Smallpox or Typhoid Fever were recorded during the year.
213. Among the non-notifiable Diseases there were 34 deaths from Measles, 9 from Whooping Cough, and 18 from Diarrhœa.

214. The Report on Sanitary Work carried out during the year shows that 43 privies were converted into water closets, and gives details of the Inspections of Slaughter Houses, Bakeries, etc.
215. DR. WOOD in thanking his colleagues for their assistance specially refers to the services of Mr. George W. Andrew, without whose help he states he should have been unable to carry out the work.
216. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 193 houses were inspected and 2 found unfit for habitation, but no closing orders were made.

RUGBY.

Medical Officer of Health DR. C. E. TANGYE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	23,460	21 ·6	9 ·0	0 ·25	61
1915.	23,083	20 ·0	11 ·0	0 ·43	78

217. DR. TANGYE states that the Water Supply has been satisfactory as to purity during the past year, but mentions the importance of the Sewage from the village of Clifton being prevented from at any time entering the River Avon. He says :—"An attempt has been made to direct this sewage temporarily, pending the installation of the sewerage scheme already proposed, but this temporary expedient has not been continuously satisfactory under all conditions."
218. Sewerage and Scavenging have remained satisfactory during the year under review.
219. The Dairies and Cowsheds, Bakehouses and Slaughterhouses have been inspected frequently, and are reported as being reasonably clean. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act 521 houses have been inspected, but none were found unfit for habitation, and no closing orders were made. 199 houses were put into a satisfactory state of repair and 162 dirty houses were cleansed.
220. Three cases of overcrowding were discovered, and were abated on informal notices.
221. DR. TANGYE remarks on the satisfactory manner in which billeting was carried out in the earlier part of the year.
222. One case of Smallpox was notified in January, and was removed to Hospital. Every precaution was taken against the spread of infection and no other case occurred. The source of infection could not be traced.
223. 17 cases of Diphtheria were notified and 3 removed to Hospital. No deaths occurred.
224. 148 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, but the disease was mild in character.
225. One case of Typhoid Fever was notified, in all probability contracted from a case amongst the troops.
226. Six cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever were notified, three proving fatal. The last two cases occurred in September.
227. Twenty-six cases of Tuberculosis were notified and 24 deaths registered from this cause, 22 being due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. "From these figures, it would appear," DR. TANGYE remarks, "that many cases of this disease escape detection."
228. Measles was prevalent in the spring, causing 3 deaths, two deaths also resulting from Whooping Cough.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health... .. DR. R. LATIMER GREENE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	8,605	18 ·9	12 ·7	0 ·23	61
1915.	8,224	16 ·3	19 ·0	0 ·72	126

229. Owing to the absence of Dr. Arthur Thomson on Military Service no Report has been received from the Acting Medical Officer.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

Medical Officer of Health DR. A. BOSTOCK HILL.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1 000 Births.
1914.	21,437	18·24	9·98	0·42	53
1915.	22,513	13·85	10·61	0·35	76

230. Eight deaths were registered under the heading of Zymotic Diseases,—Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 2, Diphtheria 2, Diarrhoea 1, Enteritis 3, giving the low Zymotic Death Rate of 0·35. No death was registered from Typhoid, Smallpox or Measles.
231. Only 76 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified as compared with 102 in the previous year, 50 per cent. of which received treatment in Hospital.
232. Thirteen cases of Diphtheria were notified as against 41 in 1914. Two of these proved fatal. DR. BOSTOCK HILL enquired into all these cases but could find no special origin of infection, the disease being spread evenly throughout the Borough.
233. Only one case of Typhoid Fever was reported.
234. Twelve deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 20 cases notified. DR. BOSTOCK HILL regrets that little could be done in several cases from the Health Visiting point of view, owing to the lateness of notification, one death actually being recorded before notification was received.
235. There has been no marked prevalence of Infectious Disease in the Elementary Schools, closure on this account not being necessary.
236. The new Refuse Destructor was completed and opened on the 1st of July. It is now in constant use, each day's collection being destroyed, so that the Refuse cannot accumulate and cause nuisance.
237. It is reported that Public Seavenging has been carried out well during the year in spite of labour difficulties.
238. The Water Supply has been kept under constant supervision and is reported as satisfactory.
239. Only one case of overcrowding was reported during the year, and this was at once dealt with.
240. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 667 houses have been inspected during the year. Referring to this DR. BOSTOCK HILL says:—"There can be no doubt whatever that the condition of the smaller houses of the Borough, in a sanitary sense, is better than it has ever been previously."
241. In only one instance was a house found unfit for human habitation, and a closing order made.
242. It is reported that the completion of the Town Planning Scheme has had to be postponed on account of the war.
243. DR. BOSTOCK HILL refers to the work of the County Health Visitor in the Borough, where 324 visits to infants have been paid by her during the year. The work carried on at the Infant Welfare Centre, opened in March, is also recorded and is said to be extremely satisfactory.
244. The Report deals also with Slaughter Houses, Offensive Trades, Dairies and Cowsheds, all of which have been inspected regularly, and it includes a report from Mr. Clarry of the Meteorological Returns taken at the Park Lodge and Council House respectively.

WARWICK.

Medical Officer of Health DR. C. E. TANGYE.

VITAL STATISTICS

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914	11,910	23 ·0	14 ·9	0 ·50	77
1915.	11,279	21 ·5	16 ·6	0 ·70	95

245. Referring to Water Supply DR. TANGYE states that steps have been taken during the year to guard against pollution at the Haseley gathering ground, and also to prevent the pollution of the Woodloes supply from the drainage of the Wedgnoek Camp.
446. He reports on the improvements carried out at the Sewage Pumping Station and also at the Sewage Farm.
247. With reference to Scavenging he states that 173 fixed ashpits or other unsuitable contrivances have been replaced by moveable ash-bins.
248. The Dairies and Cowsheds, Bakehouses, and Slaughter Houses have been inspected regularly during the year.
249. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 129 houses were inspected, 10 Representations made for closure and 18 closing orders made. With reference to this DR. TANGYE says :—" I have represented 10 houses during the year as unfit for habitation, but the demand for houses and the present condition of labour have prevented the Committee from advising closing orders, although the desirability of closure was not questioned. Where possible I have met the owners of these and of other properties and agreed with them as to the minimum improvements which will meet sanitary requirements until after the war, but the Council will then have a free hand to deal with such property."
250. Six cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.
251. One case of Smallpox was reported and removed to the Joint Smallpox Hospital. All precautions were taken and no further cases occurred.
252. Thirty-four cases of Scarlet Fever and 24 of Diphtheria were notified, two deaths resulting from each of these diseases. 33 Scarlet Fever and 21 Diphtheria patients were removed to Hospital.
253. Only one case of Typhoid Fever was reported, which was probably not contracted in the town.
254. Thirty-five cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, and 16 deaths registered, 11 from pulmonary and 5 from other forms of Tuberculosis.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

ALCESTER.

Medical Officer of Health DR. B. S. BROWNE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	11,868	15.5	12.55	1.17	54
1915.	11,552	17.74	13.85	0.17	58

255. The Infant Mortality Rate showed a slight increase on that of 1914, 12 deaths of infants under one year of age being registered as against 11 in the previous year.
256. The cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year numbered 42, as against 84 in the previous year. In addition there were 15 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 of other forms of Tuberculosis.
257. There were 20 cases of Scarlet Fever, of which 18 were removed to Hospital. There were no deaths.
258. Twelve cases of Diphtheria were notified, 11 of which were taken to Hospital. There was no fatal case.
259. One case of Enteric Fever was notified, and it was treated at home.
260. No case of Smallpox occurred during the year.
261. Neither Measles, Whooping Cough nor Diarrhoea were prevalent. There were outbreaks of Whooping Cough in some localities. There was one death from Whooping Cough and one from Enteritis.
262. One case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notified and removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, but it proved fatal.
263. Six cases of Tuberculosis were sent to Sanatoria, and one admitted to the Workhouse Infirmary. The usual cleansing and disinfection of houses where deaths occurred was carried out. Sixteen deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, three from Tuberculous Meningitis, and one from other Tuberculous disease were registered.
264. Forty-five patients were admitted to the Hertford Memorial Hospital during the year, 25 were cases of Scarlet Fever, 20 Diphtheria, 1 Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, and one doubtful case, which turned out to be acute yellow atrophy of the liver. Thirty of the cases were from the Alcester Rural District, and 15 from the Feckenham Rural District. There were two deaths.
265. The Schools at Great Alne, Coughton, Mappleboro, Aston Cantlow and Alcester Infants were closed for short periods during the year owing to Influenza and Mumps.
266. DR. BROWNE reports with reference to the Water Supply as follows:—"The Alcester Water Company, as promised, consulted an expert engineer, and carried out his plans for safeguarding the purity of one of the springs. The water supply in the other parts of the district is the same. Seven samples of water have been analysed and six condemned as unfit for drinking purposes."
267. No new houses were erected during the year.
268. Three notices were served for over-crowding and the nuisance in each case was abated.
269. Under the Housing Act, 45 houses were inspected, 5 of which were found to be unfit for habitation. In forty cases the defects were remedied.
270. The Factory and Workshops Acts have been carried out as usual, and defective drainage has been remedied in three cases and other nuisances in two.

ATHERSTONE.

Medical Officer of Health DR. J. F. HERRING.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	20,350	28.45	13.26	1.27	114
1915.	20,700	28.59	11.35	1.44	93

271. The Infant Mortality shews a reduction on the figures for the previous year, and with reference to this Dr. HERRING remarks that the Birth Notifications have come to hand much better, 568 being notified out of 592 registered, earlier visiting by the Health Visitor being thereby rendered possible.
272. With regard to Vaccination for the half-year ending June 30, 1915, only 124 children were successfully vaccinated out of 335 registered, exemptions having been obtained in 170 instances.
273. Only 140 notifications of Infectious Disease were received as compared with 263 in the previous year, the decrease being most marked in Scarlet Fever.
274. With regard to Scarlet Fever, Dr. HERRING has tried to get all first cases of an outbreak into Hospital and he thinks with good results.
275. Two cases of Typhoid occurred during the year, the possible cause being investigated and further spread arrested.
276. Only two mild cases of Diphtheria were reported.
277. Nineteen cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred and were all visited by the County Health Visitor with satisfactory results.
278. Only 7 deaths were registered from Tuberculosis as against 19 during the previous year.
279. Measles accounted for 14 deaths during the spring, and many of the schools had to be closed on account of the prevalence of this disease.
280. The Report deals at some length with the work carried out at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Archer's Hill, which appears to be in every way satisfactory.
281. Dr. HERRING again deplores the insufficient Water Supply in his district, money being required to complete the Warton Scheme.
282. Attention is drawn to the Baddesley Sewage outfall, which will shortly have to be improved, if not altogether superseded.
283. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act no new Housing schemes have been entertained on account of the war. In the report of Mr. Beck, Sanitary Inspector, it is stated that 201 houses were inspected during the year, and seven closing orders made, and in addition five houses were demolished.
284. His report also deals at length with Scavenging, Inspection of Dairies and Cowsheds, Factories and Workshops, Common Lodging Houses, Slaughter Houses and Canal Boats.

BRAILES.

Medical Officer of Health DR. GEORGE FINDLAY, M.A.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	5,968	19.0	12.8	0.5	62
1915.	5,709	19.0	19.9	0.17	87

285. The Infant Mortality Rate was based on 10 deaths of children under one year of age, the causes being:— Laryngitis 1, Enteritis 2, Gastritis 1, Congenital Malformation 3 Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus 3.

286. Only one death was due to Zymotic disease and that a case of Measles.
287. The Notifications of Infectious Diseases showed a pleasing reduction in the number recorded in the previous year, the figures being 23 as compared with 40 in 1914. In this number were included 5 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 3 of other forms of Tubercular disease. The other diseases were Diphtheria 4, Scarlet Fever 10, Ophthalmia Neonatorum. 1
288. The deaths from Cancer, Heart Disease and Bronchitis have been much above the average of the last few years, and account for the increase in the Death rate.
289. Sixty-one out of the total number of Deaths—114—were of persons over 65 years of age.
290. The report on the Sanitary work done during the year states that no alterations of importance have been made in the various village water supplies and drainage. It also refers to visits made to cases of Infectious Disease and to the disinfection of 19 houses after such cases.
291. The following Schools were closed for various periods during the year owing to the prevalence of Infectious Diseases :—Ilmington Church of England, Brailes, Ilmington Roman Catholic, Stretton-on-Fosse Church of England, Whichford Council, Burmington.
292. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act 82 houses have been inspected during the year, and three were found unfit for habitation. In one case representations were made for a closing Order, but no Order has been made. One house has been repaired after a Closing Order made in 1914, and three houses which were unfit, have been repaired without formal Closing Orders. One hundred and two houses have been repaired, and 26 were still outstanding at the end of the year. Since the Register was started five years ago, 1,241 houses have been inspected.
293. There does not appear to be any scarcity of houses in any parts of the District, and no cases of overcrowding have been found.
294. The Isolation Hospital at Shipston-on-Stour has not been used during the year, but is kept in readiness, if required at short notice.
295. No soldiers have been quartered or billeted in the district. A small Voluntary Aid Hospital as a Section of the 1st Southern General Hospital, with 10 beds for soldiers, has been maintained at Brailes.

COVENTRY.

Medical Officer of Health DR. C. W. ILIFFE.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	1,900	34.73	4.21	0.5	Nil.
1915.	2,000	28.0	5.5	0.5	35

296. The Notifications of Infectious Disease numbered 15, and consisted of 3 cases of Diphtheria and 12 of Scarlet Fever. There was no death registered from either of these diseases.
297. Four cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified, and 2 deaths occurred.
298. The Water Supply is reported as being "good" and the appliances as "satisfactory."
299. No case of Overcrowding was reported, and no Offensive Trades are carried on in the District.
300. Four hundred and forty-one houses were inspected under Section 17 of the Act, 1909, but none of them were considered to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation.
301. The Report states that there are 7 Factories and Workshops in the District, employing about 9,000 people.
302. The Report of the Sanitary Inspector shows that during the year it was not necessary to serve any formal notices, and that 10 minor nuisances were abated after informal notices had been served.

303. He also states that the removal of house refuse by the Coventry Corporation from the Humber Road portion of St. Michael Without, and a separate arrangement for premises at Whitley, continue to be satisfactory.
304. He further reports that the sanitary arrangements in connection with the five tents of forty persons each, at Radford, accommodating the Irish labourers working for the Government are quite satisfactory.

FARNBOROUGH.

Acting Medical Officer of Health DR. A. PRIMROSE WELLS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	1,482	13·49	19·56	Nil.	100
1915.	1,349	15·56	14·82	Nil.	142

305. INFANTILE DEATHS.—Three deaths occurred under one year; one due to premature Birth, one to Convulsions, and one to Congenital Debility.
306. NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.—The Report says: “Eleven births have been notified during the year, and as there have in reality been 21 births the provisions of the Act have not been correctly administered. This matter requires looking into that in future the proper number of notifications may be made.”
307. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—One case of Scarlet Fever was notified during the year. There is no Isolation Hospital. Measles, though not a notifiable disease then, was prevalent during the early part of 1915, necessitating the Radway School to remain closed until Jan. 18th and the Ratley School from Jan. 11th to Feb. 15th.
308. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Two cases were notified.
309. WATER SUPPLY.—In two of the villages the water is brought from a distance, in the other four it is obtained from wells. One well at Farnborough which was reported last year to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and the water by analysis proved to be unfit for human consumption, has since been cleaned out and thoroughly repaired, and is reported to be now quite satisfactory.
310. The Cowsheds and Dairies in the District are reported as being in a satisfactory condition.
311. There are no Offensive Trades carried on in the District, nor are there any factories coming under the Factory and Workshops Act.
312. The bakehouses, slaughterhouses, workshops, drainage and sewage disposal, and wells and water supply have from time to time been inspected, and reported as being satisfactory.

FOLESHILL.

Medical Officer of Health DR. JOHN ORTON.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	27,802	30·8	11·0	1·4	112·92
1915.	28,405	34·7	11·4	0·8	76·7

313. Out of a total of 68 deaths under one year of age 32 were due to Premature Birth and Congenital Debility.
314. Twenty-three Zymotic deaths were registered, ten being due to Diarrhœa, nine to Measles, and four to Scarlet Fever.
315. There was a marked reduction in the prevalence of Scarlet Fever, only 61 cases notified as compared with 206 the previous year.

316. Measles was epidemic in Walsgrave and Willenhall, both schools being closed on this account. Nine deaths were registered in children all under 5 years of age.
317. With regard to epidemic Diarrhoea, DR. ORTON reports that measures were adopted to warn the public of the danger of this disease by the distribution of leaflets from house to house.
318. Diphtheria was not very prevalent during the year and no deaths resulted.
319. Only one case of Enteric was reported, and a speedy recovery was made.
320. Eighteen deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and ten from other forms of Tuberculosis.
321. Only 49 cases were treated at the Isolation Hospital as compared with 180 in the previous year.
322. With regard to Sewage works, DR. ORTON reports on the necessity for the reconstruction of the Bacteria Beds at Bedworth. He understands this will be undertaken after the war.
323. The Sewage Scheme for Walsgrave is deferred until the water mains have been completed and after the period of the war.
324. It is reported that the need for a Sewage Scheme for Exhall is still very great.
325. With regard to the Copswood Estate he reports :—" At present, the sewage is dealt with by septic tanks and land treatment, but plans have been approved for putting down a proper sewage disposal system when the estate is further developed."
326. The Scavenging of Foleshill is reported as not being at all satisfactory during the year, the labour question to a large extent accounting for some of the complaints received.
327. At Exhall difficulty has also been experienced in the emptying of the cesspools, whereas at Bedworth and Keresley the scavenging has been carried on without complaint.
328. The Water Supply of Bedworth and Foleshill is reported upon as satisfactory, and it is gratifying to note that the hamlet of Potters Green, Walsgrave, has, during the year, been provided with a supply from the North Warwickshire Company's mains.
329. Included in the Report is one from the County Health Visitor on infants visited in Foleshill during 1915.
330. Under the Housing and Town Planning Act, 18 houses in Foleshill and 9 in Bedworth out of the 30 comprised in the Housing Scheme are now in occupation.
331. 209 Houses were inspected during the year, 4 closing orders and 3 demolition orders were made, and 110 houses were remedied without the making of closing orders.
332. Overcrowding is reported as occurring in Foleshill and Bedworth, DR. ORTON suggesting that a Lodging House in each of these districts would be a great boon, on account of the large numbers of munition workers engaged in Coventry and the neighbourhood.
333. The Report also deals with Slaughterhouses, Dairies and Cowsheds, and Offensive Trades, all of which have been inspected regularly.

MONKS KIRBY.

Medical Officer of Health DR. J. E. O'CONNOR.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	1,550	14.1	10.96	Nil.	Nil.
1915.	1,452	19.2	12.39	Nil.	107

334. The Report shows that there were three deaths from Tubercular Diseases, two of which were caused by Consumption. In addition to other precautions, including Sanatorium treatment, cases are visited regularly by the County Council Health Visitors.
335. Heart Disease and Bronchitis were each responsible for one death.
336. Three deaths were caused by Cancer.

337. The Notifications of Infectious Diseases numbered 22, and consisted of the following : Erysipelas 4, Searlet Fever 12, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 5, other forms of Tuberculosis 1.
338. Disinfection is carried out as a matter of routine after all ascertained cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Enteric, and Puerperal Fever, and to a variable extent in cases of Consumption. A Thresh's portable disinfecting machine is also provided.

NUNEATON.

Medical Officer of Health DR. A. A. WOOD.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality· per 1,000 Births.
1914.	3,033	31·6	11·2	0·98	93
1915.	2,882	29·9	9·8	0·69	70

339. The Birth-rate, though lower than that of the previous year, is about the average for the District, but the number of births is 11 less than in 1914.
340. The Death-rate shows a satisfactory reduction, and is the lowest since 1910.
341. INFANT MORTALITY.—There is again a marked improvement in the number of deaths of infants under the age of one year. During the year there have been 6 deaths which gives an Infant Mortality Rate of 70 per 1,000 births, which is probably the lowest Rate on record. The causes of death were :—Broncho-Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Measles, Congenital Debility, Congenital Deformity, and Tuberculosis. The Report also expresses thanks to the County Health Visitor for her help.
342. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There was a comparative freedom from these Diseases, only four cases of Scarlet Fever at Arley, and 4 cases of Diphtheria—2 at Arley and 2 at Burton Hastings being reported. The Diseases were of mild type. There was one fatal case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, the origin of which could not be traced. There was also one fatal case of Measles.
343. TUBERCULOSIS.—Three cases were notified—2 Pulmonary and 1 Glandular. There were 4 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
344. SEWERAGE.—The Sewerage Works at Arley have been completed and in use since May, 1915. All the houses in the centre of the village and at Woodside have been connected. The Report states “The Works are satisfactory and the effluent good. The properties at Hill Top and Gun Hill are treated separately. The treatment of sewage from Hill Top is satisfactory, but the number of houses at Gun Hill has increased and the method of treatment will have to be improved. In the remainder of the districts while the supply has so far been sufficient, it will be necessary to make arrangements for a larger supply.
345. Plans were passed for 6 houses at Astley.
346. HOUSING ACT, 1909.—As the result of Inspection, defects in 14 houses were remedied, no Closing Orders being necessary.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health DR. R. LATIMER GREENE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	11,289	18·8	12·7	0·17	51
1915	10,373	19·9	14·8	0·48	57

347. Owing to the absence on Military Service of Dr. Arthur Thomson no Report has been received from the Acting Medical Officer.

TAMWORTH.

Medical Officer of Health DR. HERBERT J. FAUSSET

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914	17,231	29.0	10.5	1.16	78
1915	16,051	27.4	11.7	1.68	93

348. Infant Mortality has risen from 78 per 1,000 births in the previous year to 93 per 1,000 births.

349. Zymotic Diseases were responsible for 27 deaths, viz.:—22 from Measles and 5 from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.

350. There were 14 isolated cases of Diphtheria in different parts of the district at varying times, 11 of which were removed to Hospital, but there was no fatal case. The number of cases in the previous year was 19.

351. The Scarlet Fever cases numbered 16, compared with 21 in 1914. Ten of the cases were removed to Hospital. There was no death from this disease.

352. There was a very severe epidemic of Measles in the months of February, March, April and May, in the parishes of Wilnecote, Shuttington, Amington and Kingsbury, and at Newton Regis, and Seckington in June, and at Bolehall and Glascote in the last quarter of the year, necessitating the closing of several schools. Altogether there were 22 deaths, of which 12 occurred between the ages of two and five years. Seven of the deaths occurred in the parish of Kingsbury.

353. There was one fatal case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

354. During the year there were 7 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and one of Poliomyelitis.

355. Of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 11 cases were notified, and of these 7 died. In addition there were 5 other deaths of cases previously notified, making a total of 12 deaths during the year. A few of the cases received Sanatorium or Dispensary treatment, and in one instance a Shelter was provided.

356. WATER SUPPLY.—The Report of the Water Works Manager shows that the total quantity of water pumped during the year was 226,319,960 gallons, an increase of 4,967,800 gallons on the figures for 1914. It is stated that the Borough derives an excellent and constant supply from the Waterworks mains. Land has been purchased at Packington for a site for a new Reservoir.

357. PREVENTION OF FLOODS.—The Report states that the question presents many difficulties; nothing definite has been decided upon, and the matter may be said to have been postponed until a more favourable opportunity arrives.

358. HOUSING ACCOMMODATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—The Report says:—"There is still a need for more house accommodation for the working classes, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining a house with sufficient bedrooms to meet the requirements of those who have large families. There are no void houses in the district.

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, ETC. ACT, 1909.—Not much work has been carried out under this heading owing chiefly to the scarcity of labour. All important matters as regards drainage and necessary repairs have, however, been effected.

360. The Report states that the Scheme for Bacteriological Examination of swabs has proved very helpful to the Medical Practitioners in the District, and is much appreciated.

361. As in former years, a full and detailed Report is appended from Mr. John W. Parker, the Sanitary Inspector, which shows that an efficient method of dealing with the varied items with which he has to deal has been pursued.

RURAL DISTRICTS IN THE MID-WARWICKSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICT,
INCLUDING MERIDEN, RUGBY, SOLIHULL, SOUTHAM AND WARWICK.

MERIDEN.

Medical Officer of Health DR. C. E. TANGYE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	15,720	20·6	13·5	0·31	71
1915.	15,332	19·8	13·5	0·65	79

362. DIPHThERIA.—Six cases were notified, which occurred in four different parishes. All the patients, of whom 2 were removed to Hospital, recovered.

363. SCARLET FEVER.—The large number of 90 cases was notified, of which 28 occurred at Fillongley, 10 at Berkswell, 9 at Coleshill, 8 at Minworth, 7 at Meriden, 6 at Nether Whitacre, 5 at Maxstoke, 4 at Allesley, and 3 each at Castle Bromwich, Hampton, and Corley, 2 at Coundon, and 1 each at Shustoke and Water Orton. Several schools were closed for various periods on account of this disease. Only three of the cases proved fatal. Eighty of the patients were removed to Hospital, representing nearly 89 per cent., which is a very large proportion for a Rural District.

364. Not a single case of Enteric Fever, Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, or Ophthalmia Neonatorum was notified during the year, and no Infectious disease of any kind was notified amongst the troops billeted or camped in the District.

365. The following table shows the extent to which the County Council scheme has been utilized for free bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria	9	23	32
Enteric Fever	—	5	5
Phthisis	2	6	8

366. NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—Measles was rather prevalent, resulting in the closure of the Schools in five parishes. A death was due to this disease at Coundon.

367. Whooping Cough appeared at Minworth and Curdworth in the spring, and three deaths were due to this disease.

368. TUBERCULOSIS.—41 new cases were notified, 20 being Pulmonary, and 21 of the other forms. DR. TANGYE says:—"These figures, as in previous years, do not give an accurate idea of the amount of Tuberculosis contracted in the District, since 12 cases of Tuberculosis were notified at the Catholic Homes, Coleshill, and 2 at Shustoke Industrial School, while six deaths from this disease occurred at the former Institution. All these cases and deaths were amongst children drawn from various parts of the country, who were, in all probability, tubercular before they entered the Meriden Rural District."

369. INFANT MORTALITY.—24 deaths occurred during the year, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 79 per 1,000 Births, which is slightly above the rate for the previous five years. Eight deaths were due to congenital causes, 4 to convulsions, 3 to pneumonia, and the rest to various causes.

370. The Report deals at considerable length with the matter of Water Supply. In spite of labour difficulties 45 new services have been laid, making a total of 1,426 houses now connected with the mains.

371. Fifty samples of water were taken for analysis during the year, 18 from taps, 7 from new wells, 23 from old wells, and 2 from streams. Sixteen well waters were condemned.

With regard to Sewerage, it is stated that the Local Government Board regard the proposed Sewage Disposal scheme for the parish of Fillongley as "generally satisfactory," and state that they will be prepared to sanction the required loan after the amendment of certain specified details.

373. Referring to Berkswell, Dr. TANGYE reports :—" Nothing has been done to meet the need for public water supply, and sewers at Berkswell, which was pointed out in my last Report. Meanwhile such sums are being spent privately on temporary measures as would repay interest and sinking fund on a considerable loan. It would be serving the best interests of the rate-payers to prepare comprehensive schemes for both services, if only to be carried out piecemeal."
374. Seavenging is stated to have been carried out well at Castle Bromwich and Water Orton. For Hampton-in-Arden a scheme has been prepared and generally approved, but its inauguration has been deferred.
375. With regard to Housing Regulations, 116 houses have been inspected, and one found unfit for habitation. No closing order was made, but it is stated that this one house will be demolished as soon as possible by the owners. Fifty-one houses inspected during 1915 were repaired and rendered habitable, as well as 122 outstanding from 1914, shewing that a large amount of improvement has been obtained in spite of present difficulties.
376. Although there is not much overerowing in the district, one bad case is reported upon, where eleven persons, including a phthisical patient, were sleeping in bedrooms providing only two-thirds of the minimum cubic space required by law. Active steps have been taken to deal with this case.

RUGBY.

Medical Officer of Health DR. C. E. TANGYE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	18,050	24·9	11·9	0·83	78
1915.	18,382	23·1	12·8	0·87	71

377. The Infant Mortality of 71 per 1,000 Births is a most satisfactory figure. Eight of the Infant Deaths were due to premature birth, 4 to convulsions, 4 to pneumonia, and 4 to diarrhoeal diseases.
378. With regard to Water Supply, 19 samples were submitted and 14 of these condemned, while 47 new houses have been supplied from the Urban District Council's mains.
379. The Sewage Schemes that are under consideration in this District are being held over until more normal times. Clifton sewage is reported to have been diverted, as a temporary measure from the River Avon.
380. With reference to Seavenging, Dr. TANGYE regrets that the parish of Long Lawford should be allowed to relapse to its former condition.
381. 88 houses were provided during the year with proper receptacles for ashes and house refuse.
382. Under the Housing Regulations 80 houses were inspected, and only one found unfit for habitation, which was closed voluntarily. Sixty of the 80 houses inspected were put into a habitable condition.
383. With regard to overerowing, Dr. TANGYE remarks that although cases do exist it is hopeless under present conditions to attempt strict measures.
384. Fourteen cases of Diphtheria were notified, and three proved fatal. All but one were removed to Hospital.
385. 127 notifications of Scarlet Fever were received. The disease was fairly general throughout the district, six schools being closed on this account, but it was mild in character, only one death resulting. 71 patients were removed to Hospital.
386. Measles accounted for four deaths of children.
387. Twenty-two new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, and 19 deaths were registered, 9 being pulmonary cases and 10 other forms of tuberculosis. Disinfection has been carried out as formerly, and the Council's Shelters placed at the disposal of the County Insurance Committee.

SOLIHULL.

Medical Officer of Health DR. C. E. TANGYE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	20,740	16·1	10·3	0·43	69
1915.	19,306	18·2	11·9	0·36	51

388. The increased Death-rate recorded this year is in part due to the reduction of the estimated population, brought about by the exclusion of a large number of healthy adults now on military service.
389. The exceptionally low Infantile Mortality of 51 per 1,000 Births is remarked upon as being the lowest rate on record. DR. TANGYE says "it is only right to say that great credit is due to the Health Visitor of the County Council, who is responsible for the Infant Welfare work of the District."
390. Of 36 samples of water submitted for analysis, 4 were from public mains and 32 from private wells. Six wells were condemned as unfit for drinking purposes.
391. With regard to Drainage and Sewerage, further connections to the public sewer continue to be made in the Shirley area.
392. Under the Housing Regulations 178 houses were inspected, and 8 found unfit for habitation. No closing orders were made. Including certain houses outstanding from previous years, 114 were rendered habitable. Commenting on the satisfactory year's work in this respect carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, DR. TANGYE says:—"Not a single statutory notice has been required in housing matters or any other department of the Inspector, and this is a highly satisfactory feature of his work during the present difficult times."
393. Four cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year, one at Tanworth being a grossly bad case. This, however, is receiving attention.
394. DIPHTHERIA.—Eleven cases were notified during the year, and being of a mild type all recovered.
395. SCARLET FEVER.—Forty-one cases were notified, and 31 patients were removed to Hospital.
396. Only one case of Enteric occurred during the year.
397. Thirty-six new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 30 being pulmonary and 6 of other forms of Tuberculosis. 23 deaths were registered from this disease, 19 being due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Disinfection and other methods of prevention have been carried out as formerly in connection with this disease.

SOUTHAM.

Medical Officer of Health DR. C. E. TANGYE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	10,190	25·0	14·5	0·68	98
1915.	9,370	22·4	17·0	1·27	86

398. DR. TANGYE remarks upon the high Death-rate during the past year, due to an excess of deaths of persons over 65 years of age, and also to the reduction in the estimated population by the exclusion of a large number of healthy adults now in the forces.
399. Of eighteen infant deaths recorded six were due to congenital causes, two each to convulsions and diarrhœa, the rest being due to various other causes.
400. With reference to Water Supply, 46 samples were submitted for analysis, 29 being certified as fit for drinking purposes.

401. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—The village of Northend has been provided with a complete drainage system, and 36 houses have been connected thereto.
402. Seavenging, while being reported as satisfactorily carried out at Southam and Harbury, has not been so well done at Long Itchington, but an improvement is expected here.
403. Under the Housing Regulations, 88 houses were inspected during the year, none of which were found unfit for habitation, and no closing orders were made. Sixty-five houses were remedied, but there still remain 56, found during previous inspections to be defective, in which no steps have been taken to repair. [DR. TANGYE considers that most of these houses should be put in hand shortly.
404. Three cases of overerowingding were reported, all being abated with the exception of one at Fenny Compton.
405. Sixteen cases of Diphtheria were notified, ten occurring in the village of Northend, the remaining six being scattered. [Four fatal cases were recorded.
406. Seventy-one cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, and 43 were treated in Hospital. It was epidemic at Northend (where Diphtheria had been prevalent six months previously), and at Southam, and to a slight extent at Ufton and Shuckburgh. All the schools at these places were closed and disinfected.
407. ENTERIC FEVER.—Thirteen cases were notified, 7 at Bishops Itchington, 5 at Southam, and 1 at Harbury. With regard to these outbreaks DR. TANGYE reports :—" The cases at Bishops Itchington were not the common form of Enteric, but were due to a different and slightly milder infection (para typhosus B). These occurred in a group in the autumn, but I could find no common source of the infection and there seemed to be very little connection between the cases. All the other cases, which were apparently true typhoid, also occurred in the latter part of the year, but in those also careful enquiries failed to discover the source of infection. It is significant, however, that all the cases notified obtained their water supply from wells, most of which are quite shallow."
408. Two cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever were notified in children at Southam. There appeared to be no connection between the two, one terminated fatally and the other resulted in permanent deafness.
409. Thirty-three new cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 22 being pulmonary, and 11 of other forms. Ten deaths were registered as due to Phthisis and 2 to other forms of Tuberculosis.

WARWICK.

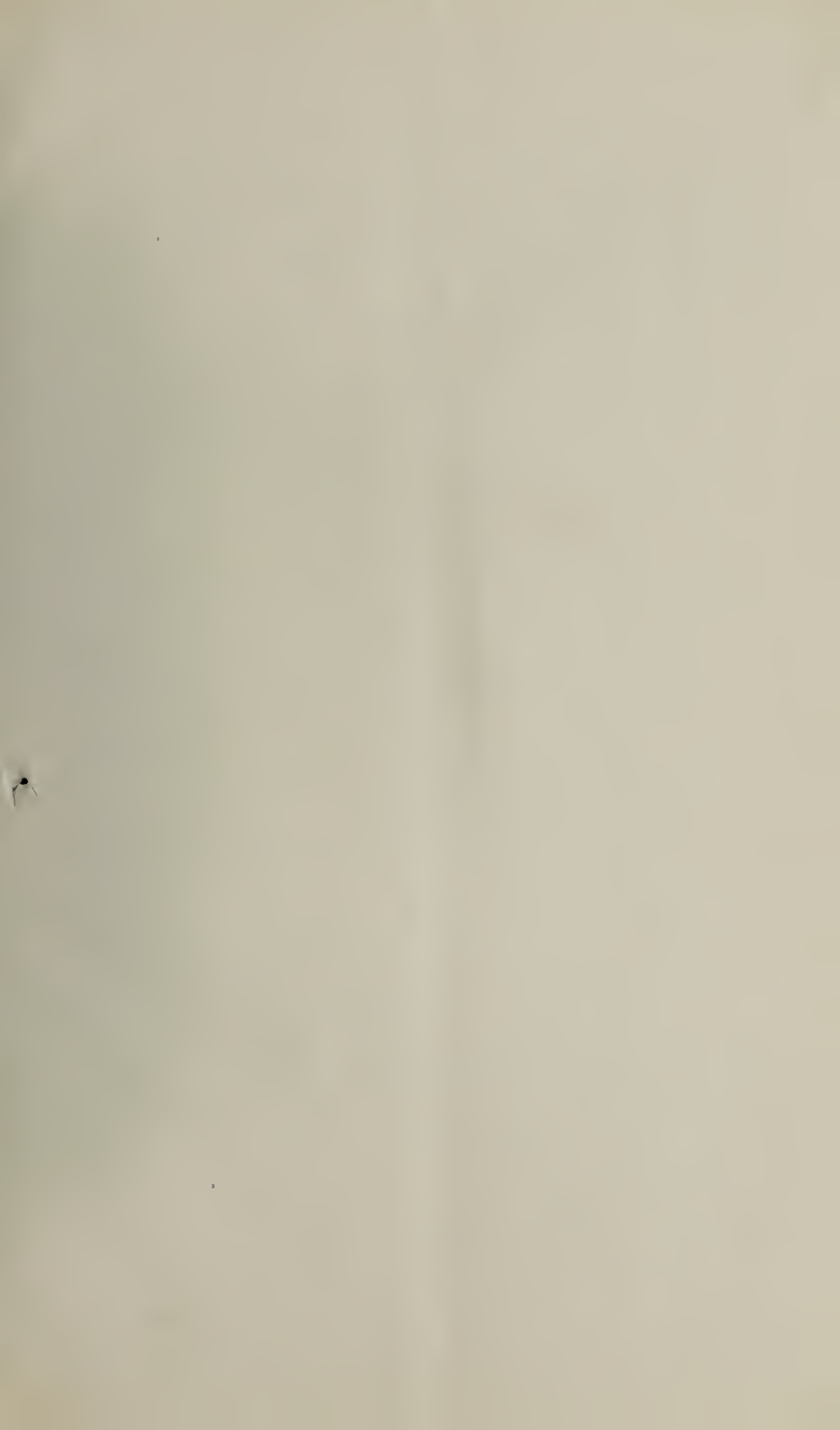
Medical Officer of Health DR. C. E. TANGYE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1914.	12,700	16.1	8.9	0.23	83
1915.	10,375	19.9	11.8	0.6	83

410. The Infant Mortality of 83 per 1,000 Births is reported on as high for a Rural District. Of the 17 deaths of Infants, 8 were due to congenital causes, 2 to pneumonia and 2 to enteritis.
411. Both the Birth-rate and Death-rate are higher than the previous year owing to the decreased population, as estimated by the Registrar General.
412. With regard to Water Supply several schemes for the public supply of Radford have been considered, but have had to be postponed for the present.
413. Several improvements have been made in matters of Drainage and Sewerage, and the Scavenging of the District is reported as satisfactory.
414. Under the Housing Regulations, 175 houses have been inspected, and 104 remedied without the making of Closing Orders.
415. Six cases of overerowingding are reported, all of which were abated.
416. Eight cases of Diphtheria were reported, two terminating fatally. Five of these cases occurred in two families at Stoneleigh.

417. Twenty-eight cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, seven occurring at Offchurch, where the school was closed on this account for a short time. All but one were removed to Hospital.
418. One case of Cerebro-spinal Fever occurred in a child who had come over from Ireland a month before—The case recovered.
419. Seventeen departments of Elementary Schools were closed during the year for various infectious diseases.
420. Eleven cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and six of other forms were notified during the year, four deaths resulting from Pulmonary and one from another form of Tuberculosis.



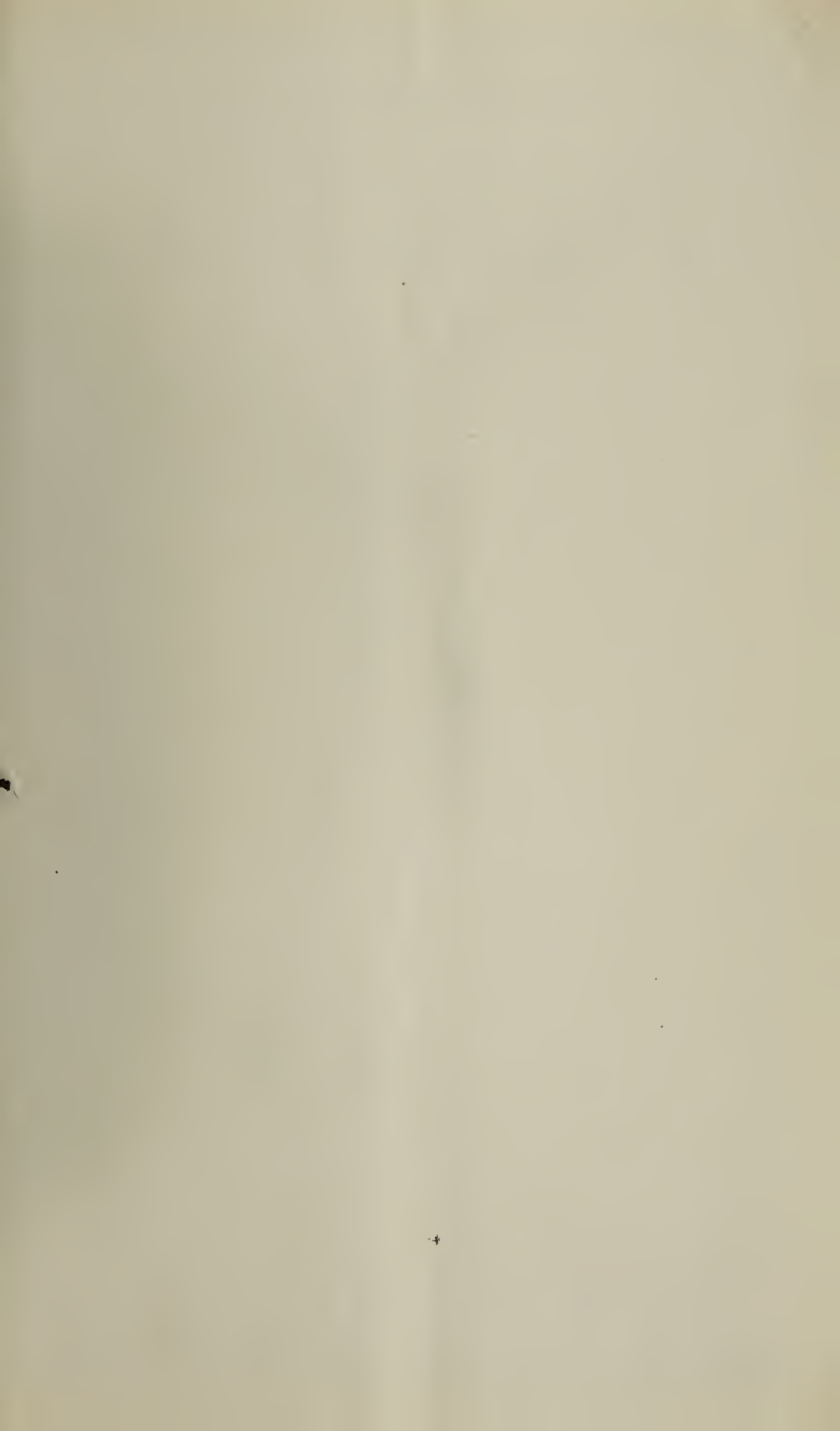
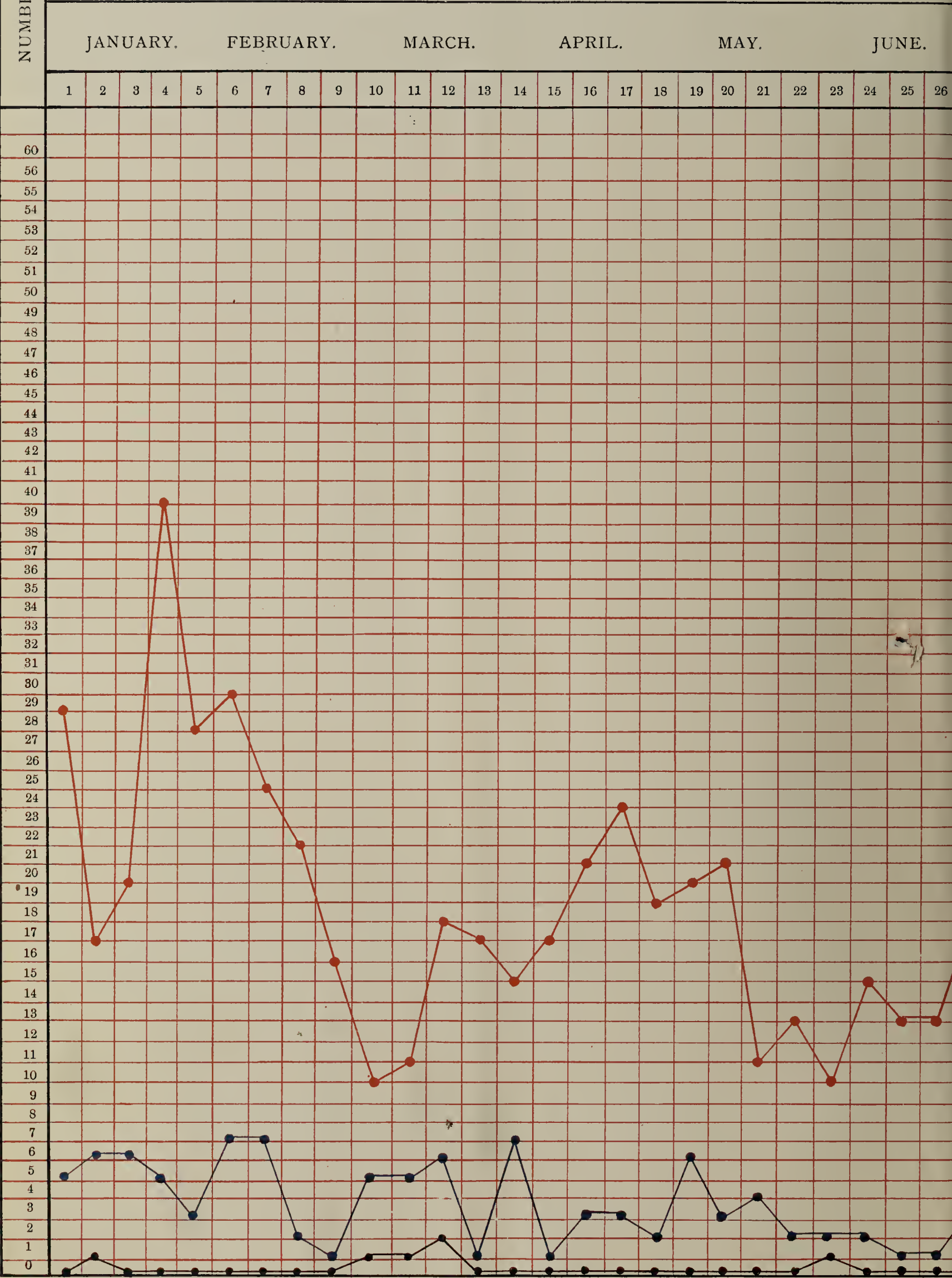
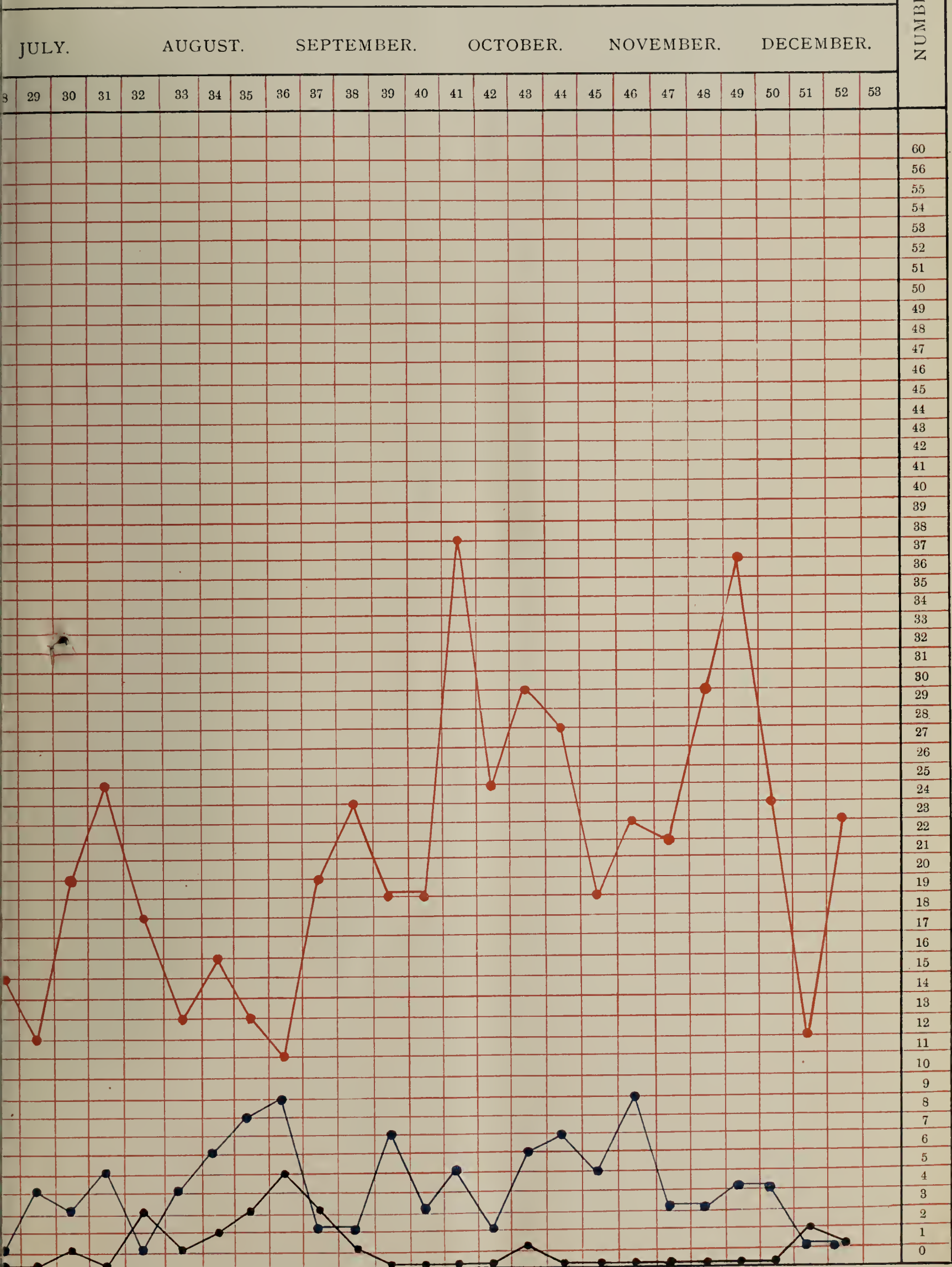
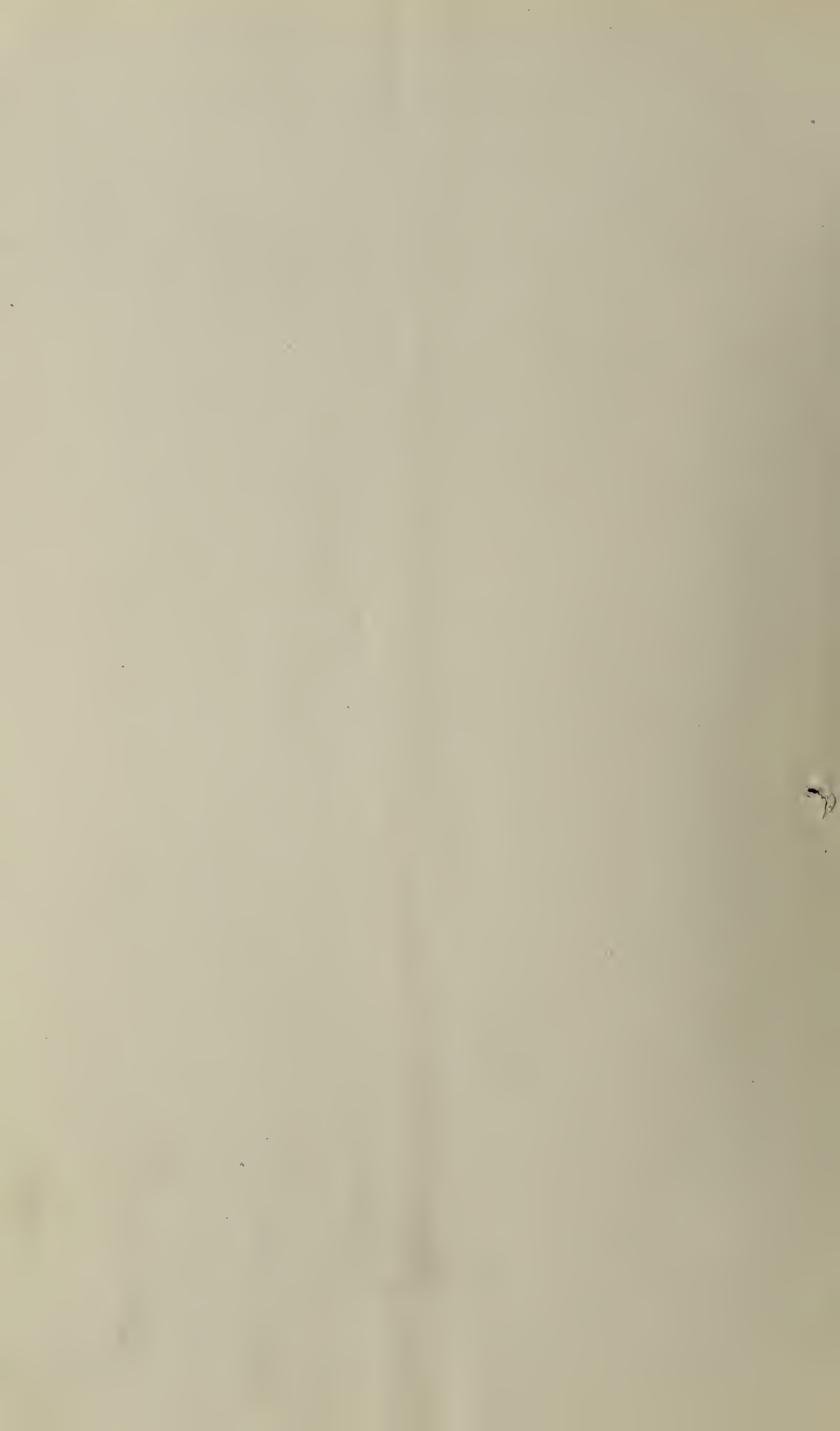


Chart showing the number of cases notified each week
and Typhoid Fever (black), in



of the year of Scarlet Fever (Red), Diphtheria (blue),
Administrative County in 1915.





County Medical Officer of Health's Staff.

County Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Public Analyst:

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., Camb., F.I.C.

Deputy County Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer:

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officers of Health:

Northern Division—H. C. H. BRACEY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Central Division—W. H. PARKINSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Southern Division—W. BATES, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H.

Additional Public Analyst and Official Agricultural Analyst:

W. T. RIGBY, F.I.C.

Superintendent of Health Visitors:

MISS MILDRED S. LOWE.

Health Visitors:

Main District.

I.	MISS BROWN	..	..	Solihull Rural District.
II.	MRS. RICHARDSON	..	..	Sutton Coldfield Borough and Meriden Rural District.
III.	MISS CHORLTON	..	..	Tamworth and Atherstone Rural Districts.
IV.	MISS PAKES	..	..	Nuneaton Urban and Bulkington.
V.	MISS BAKER	..	..	Foleshill and Monks Kirby Rural Districts.
VI.	MISS UNDERWOOD	..	..	Warwick District.
VII.	MRS. SUTTON	...	..	Rugby Urban District.
VIII.	MISS HUNTER	..	..	Brailes and Stratford Rural Districts.
IX.	MISS WHEATLEY	..	..	Stratford Urban and Southam Rural Districts.
X.	MISS ABBOTT	..	..	Rugby and Farnborough Rural Districts.
XI.	MRS. GARSIDE	..	..	Alcester Rural District.
	MISS CAMPBELL	..	..	Staff Health Visitor.

Chief Clerk:

T. S. ROLINSON.

Chief Education Clerk:

WALTER C. ROLINSON

Clerks:

WILLIAM H. STONEY.

MISS G. V. TAYLOR.

Office:

16, NORTHGATE STREET, WARWICK.

Telephone:

Warwick 100.

B. TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1915, in the RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK, classified according to Diseases and Ages, and shewing also the Area and Population of such Districts, and the Births therein during the Year, together with the Birth, Death and Zymotic Rates, and the Rate of Infant Mortality.

Districts.	Area in Acres.	Population per Square Mile.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infant Mortality under 1 year to Registered Births per 1,000.	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births.	Deaths at Subjoined Ages.														Mortality from Subjoined Causes.																								
							Census 1911.	Estimated to middle of 1915.		All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Croup.	Induenza.	Erysipelas.	Phthisis (Pul'y Tuberculosis)	Tuberculous Meningitis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer malignant disease.	Rheumatic Fever	Meningitis.	Organic Heart Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Appendicitis and Typhitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Alcoholism.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease.	Puerperal Fever.	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth.	Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicides.	Suicides.	Other defined Diseases.	Diseases ill defined or unknown.
ALCESTER	37,850	195	17·74	13·85	0·17	58	11,868	11,552	205	160	12	2	3	6	7	16	27	87	1	..	5	16	3	1	11	..	1	21	12	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	..	1	5	2	..	68	..	
ATHERSTONE	21,330	621	28·59	11·35	1·44	93	19,133	20,700	592	235	55	15	9	10	7	23	44	72	1	..	14	2	7	1	1	9	2	3	12	..	4	26	11	28	2	10	1	3	7	..	3	20	11	1	56	..		
BRAILES	45,951	79	19·0	19·9	0·17	87	6,046	5,709	114	114	10	1	2	4	3	11	22	61	1	3	7	..	3	14	1	1	17	11	4	1	3	6	..	1	6	2	..	30	3		
COVENTRY	1,870	684	28·0	5·5	0·5	35	582	2,000	56	11	2	2	..	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	..	2	..	1	..		
FARNBOROUGH.. ..	9,318	92	15·56	14·82	nil	142	1,482	1,349	21	20	3	..	1	1	2	3	10	1	1	4	2	2	1	2	..	2	..	4	3		
FOLESHILL	18,837	965	34·7	11·4	0·80	76	22,009	2,8405	886	324	67	18	16	15	17	44	48	99	9	4	18	2	8	18	..	1	29	26	30	..	10	1	1	2	5	2	3	26	30	3	53	38		
MERIDEN	48,091	204	19·8	13·5	0·65	79	15,400	15,332	304	207	24	7	13	9	8	18	48	80	1	3	3	..	2	10	1	5	20	2	3	19	8	17	4	3	..	1	3	4	1	..	8	9	..	78	2	
MONKS KIRBY	10,365	89	19·2	12·39	nil	107	1,559	1,452	28	18	3	..	1	1	..	2	3	8	1	2	1	..	3	..	1	1	1	2	6	..		
NUNEATON	12,233	151	29·9	9·3	0·69	70	2,505	2,882	85	27	6	..	1	5	3	3	9	2	4	1	..	4	2	3	1	2	2	3		
RUGBY	60,581	194	23·1	12·8	0·87	71	17,353	18,382	423	236	29	5	8	15	11	14	56	98	4	1	1	3	1	9	5	5	12	1	3	36	20	22	5	7	3	1	..	4	..	11	5	3	68	4		
SOLIHULL	41,807	295	18·2	11·9	0·36	51	18,762	19,306	351	230	18	3	8	8	7	35	53	98	1	..	1	..	1	8	1	1	1	3	20	1	2	17	15	13	3	4	..	1	1	7	..	6	7	3	95	..		
SOUTHAM	52,797	113	22·4	17·0	1·28	86	9,987	9,370	210	160	18	5	5	6	6	9	30	81	1	..	2	1	1	4	5	1	1	1	12	1	2	14	11	10	4	3	..	1	1	9	..	6	5	..	52	2		
STRATFORD-ON-AVON	58,000	114	19·9	14·8	0·48	57	11,079	10,373	207	155	12	3	8	3	4	22	25	83	1	2	3	2	3	14	..	3	17	14	6	3	4	2	2	..	10	..	7	5	..	56	1		
TAMWORTH	21,700	473	27	11·7	1·68	93	16,036	16,051	440	189	41	11	16	11	4	20	34	52	22	1	12	2	1	9	..	4	16	16	19	1	5	..	2	..	3	..	1	12	7	..	55	1	
WARWICK	53,957	123	19·9	11·8	0·67	83	12,414	10,375	206	122	17	1	1	3	5	7	25	63	3	..	2	1	4	..	1	8	..	1	15	16	6	..	2	..	1	1	5	..	1	8	5	2	42	..		
TOTALS ..	502,411	220	23·82	12·74	0·87	76	167,215	173,238	4,128	2208	317	73	87	91	87	228	424	901	3	..	60	12	14	10	29	3126	20	34	156	6	24	238	165	170	24	52	815	7	68	3	10	133	90	15	661	52		

D. TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officers of Health during the year 1915, in the URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK
classified according to DISEASES, AGES AND LOCALITIES.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	CASES NOTIFIED AT SUBJOINED AGES.							NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.												NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	Census 1911.	Estimated to middle of 1915.		At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Polio-myelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Polio-myelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
BULKINGTON	1,838	1,964	55	1	1	1

E. TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officers of Health during the year 1915, in the RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK,
classified according to DISEASES, AGES AND LOCALITIES.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	CASES NOTIFIED AT SUBJOINED AGES.										NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH													NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.																					
	Census 1911.	Estimated to middle of 1915.		At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Group).	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.									
ALCESTER	11,868	11,552	205	60	3	4	26	11	12	3	1	..	12	6	20	..	1	1	..	2	15	3	11	..	18	1					
ATHERSTONE	19,133	20,700	592	140	21	27	51	18	17	6	2	5	68	..	2	1	1	19	32	10	39	..	1					
BRAILES	6,046	5,709	114	23	1	..	12	2	4	4	4	..	10	1	5	3				
COVENTRY	582	2,000	56	19	..	4	10	3	1	1	3	..	12	4	6				
FARNBOROUGH	1,482	1,349	21	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	70	11	18			
FOLESHILL	23,009	28,405	886	168	4	24	56	49	28	6	1	..	11	8	61	..	1	2	20	21	2	..	80			
MERIDEN	15,400	15,332	304	151	..	14	86	12	27	9	3	13	90	1	5	1	1	2		
MONKS KIRBY	1,559	1,452	28	22	1	4	6	3	5	3	4	12	2	1	1		
NUNEATON	2,505	2,882	85	15	..	4	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	1	2	1		
RUGBY	17,353	18,382	423	175	2	29	79	27	25	10	3	..	14	10	127	1	1	16	6	13	..	71		
SOLIHULL	18,762	19,306	351	98	1	5	43	21	23	4	1	..	11	8	41	..	1	1	30	6	6	..	31	6	
SOUTHAM	9,987	9,370	210	153	2	25	73	22	18	11	2	..	16	12	71	..	13	2	2	2	2	22	11	3	..	43	
STRATFORD-ON-AVON	11,079	10,373	207	67	1	8	40	7	7	3	1	..	5	..	51	2	..	1	7	1	47	1	
TAMWORTH	16,036	16,051	440	62	7	13	16	8	7	9	2	..	14	11	16	1	1	1	1	7	11	11	..	10	1	
WARWICK	12,414	10,375	206	57	1	8	27	8	7	5	1	..	8	1	28	1	1	..	1	1	11	6	..	7	..	27
TOTALS ..	167,215	173,238	4,128	1,213	44	169	528	195	185	77	15	..	110	81	612	..	18	11	10	3	36	252	80	53	..	391	..	8	1	3	3	

G. TABLE shewing SANITARY WORK done in the INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES' DEPARTMENTS during the Year 1915, in the
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK.

District and Population.	DWELLING HOUSES AND SCHOOLS.				Lodging Houses.	Dairies and Milkshops.	Cow Sheds.	Bakehouses.	Slaughter-houses.	Canal Boats.	Ash-pits and Privies.	Deposits of Refuse and Manure.	Water Closets.	HOUSE DRAINAGE.			Water Supply.	Pigsties.	Animals Improperly kept.	Offensive Trades.	Smoke Nuisances.	Other Nuisances.	Seizures of unwholesome Food.	Samples of Food taken for Analysis.	Samples of Food found Adulterated.	Samples of Water taken for Analysis.	Samples of Water condemned as unfit for use.	PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Foul Conditions.	Structural Defects.	Overcrowding.	Unfit for Habitation.										Defective Traps.	No Disconnection.	Other Faults.												Loos of Infected Bedding Stored or destroyed.	Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease.	Schools ditto.	Prosecutions for not notifying existence of Infectious Disease.	Convictions.	Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things.	Convictions.	Boats Disinfected after Infectious Disease.	Other Prosecutions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
BULKINGTON 1,954	(Inspections and observations made Formal Notices by Authority .. Nuisances abated after Notice ..)	10 3 3	9 5 5	6 3 3	3	..	3	9	8	..	4

H.

TABLE shewing **SANITARY WORK** done in the **INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES' DEPARTMENTS** during the Year 1915, in the **RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS** of the **COUNTY OF WARWICK.**

[illegible]

I. RETURN shewing the number of Births Registered, together with the number of such cases successfully Vaccinated or otherwise disposed of in the Districts of the COUNTY OF WARWICK during the year ending 30th June, 1915.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No. of Births Registered during the year ending 30th June, 1915	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	Cases under Postponement.	Removals to other Districts out of the Union.	No. of cases not to be found.	Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return.	No. of Conscientious Certificates.
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
Bulkington	53	6	...	5	...	1	1	1	39
Kenilworth	137	66	...	8	3	...	3	2	55
Leamington Spa	464	180	1	25	4	6	2	1	245
Nuneaton	1,145	162	4	76	10	25	20	20	828
Rugby	502	65	1	30	1	3	5	4	393
Stratford-on-Avon	156	55	...	9	...	4	...	2	86
Sutton Coldfield	391	227	6	18	2	6	2	1	129
Warwick	289	131	...	20	1	...	2	4	131
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
Alcester	207	102	1	10	...	4	...	...	90
Atherstone	656	212	...	48	...	10	...	2	384
Brailes	96	17	...	8	6	2	...	6	57
Coventry	75	13	...	1	...	8	3	...	50
Farnborough	25	9	...	1	...	...	2	1	12
Foleshill	857	170	...	55	6	2	15	25	584
Meriden	340	189	...	18	20	21	12	...	80
Monks Kirby	23	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	15
Nuneaton	79	24	...	4	...	3	2	4	42
Rugby	459	64	...	25	3	4	11	7	345
Solihull	344	258	1	10	3	5	5	8	54
Southam	237	64	...	14	5	1	2	1	150
Stratford-on-Avon	206	102	...	8	4	5	...	7	80
Tamworth	480	214	1	32	4	2	8	13	206
Warwick	195	103	...	8	2	...	6	2	74
TOTALS ...	7,416	2,440	15	434	74	112	101	111	4,129

DETAILS OF HEALTH VISITORS' WORK.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
DISTRICT.	Miss Brown.	Mrs. Richardson.	Miss Chorlton.	Miss Pakes.	Miss Baker.	Miss Underwood.	Mrs. Fitzmaurice.	Miss Sutton.	Miss Hunter.	Miss Wheatley.	Miss Abbot.	Mrs. Garside.	TOTAL.
Total No. of Visits made...	1,487	1,259	2,349	2,262	2,686	2,116	238	1,912	1,405	1,759	1,531	2,230	21,234
" " to Infants ...	431	426	797	1,094	984	421	56	448	458	542	561	754	6,972
" " to Midwives ...	38	68	114	115	70	110	16	39	36	78	36	71	791
" " to Sch. Children at home	751	539	1,090	220	1,412	996	130	1,017	480	690	746	748	8,819
" " to Tuber. cases	134	68	114	427	123	156	7	50	80	155	71	131	1,516
Total Number of other Visits ...	99	85	188	371	56	406	13	322	327	260	53	473	2,653
Number of Health Talks given ...	10	39	8	25	7	...	...	15	11	10	29	30	184
Lectures to Midwives ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Medical Inspections Attended ...	18	22	34	10	34	27	16	7	13	24	21	21	247
Infant Welfare Centres Attended	6	31	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	46	10	139
Infants.													
No. of Visits (1st Visits) ...	229	370	728	511	845	314	40	307	129	190	301	186	4,150
No. of re-visits ...	202	56	69	583	139	107	16	141	329	352	260	568	2,822
Breast Fed entirely ...	155	293	613	381	656	260	37	256	94	136	242	152	3,275
Breast and Artificial ...	11	17	37	62	79	18	1	5	17	18	24	7	296
Artificial ..	63	60	79	68	109	36	2	46	18	36	35	27	579
Bottle Used :—													
Boat Shape ...	59	57	69	73	107	36	3	44	17	33	14	26	538
Long Tube ...	7	3	39	40	33	9	...	5	10	20	1	4	171
Comforters not used ...	109	110	317	213	372	146	24	143	52	93	194	107	1,880
Cot in use ...	124	99	118	197	300	83	15	59	25	76	83	68	1,247
Improperly Fed ...	30	42	7	14	46	17	...	1	9	26	4	8	204
Wasting ...	1	...	5	2	7	4	...	6	4	5	1	12	47
Neglected ...	1	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	20	5	4	1	...	5	1	1	1	2	44
School Children.													
Number of Visits ...	751	539	1,090	220	1,412	996	130	1,017	480	690	746	748	8,819
Number of Children Examined	1,985	1,099	3,691	3,059	1,049	2,596	91	4,602	662	922	2,241	3,380	25,377
Heads Ulcerated or Verminous	477	169	64	16	88	98	11	186	68	136	158	161	1,632
Neglected ...	34	55	76	25	7	8	...	8	7	15	18	32	285
Clothing Unsatisfactory ...	1	55	7	38	9	8	...	3	2	6	15	29	173
Housing Defects.													
Dirty Beds ...	7	35	35	18	1	21	...	...	1	6	2	4	130
Dirty Rooms ..	19	27	47	19	14	64	...	5	18	61	21	19	314
Dirty Closets ...	1	3	20	6	23	9	...	2	2	4	1	8	79
Stopped-up Drains ...	1	2	26	1	14	5	...	1	...	3	1	7	61
Windows not made to be Opened	5	3	18	7	3	5	...	...	1	4	...	8	54
No Pantries, or Unventilated...	1	...	9	4	3	11	...	1	2	14	2	11	58
Damp Houses ...	2	7	16	...	12	11	...	1	1	4	1	6	61
Overcrowding ...	4	4	32	10	104	4	3	6	1	19	8	7	202
MIDWIVES.													
Number of Inspections ...	12	52	37	58	35	40	4	19	15	39	12	16	339
Register.													
Satisfactory ...	8	51	30	55	32	29	4	19	15	33	12	15	303
Unsatisfactory ...	...	1	7	3	1	11	..	...	...	6	...	1	30
Bag.													
Satisfactory ...	10	50	35	54	33	25	4	16	15	33	11	14	300
Unsatisfactory ...	...	2	2	4	2	15	...	3	...	5	1	2	36
Appliances.													
Satisfactory ...	10	50	36	54	34	26	4	19	15	32	11	13	304
Unsatisfactory ...	...	2	1	4	1	14	...	...	...	7	1	3	33
Cleanliness of Midwife (Satisfactory)	12	51	33	58	31	31	4	19	15	39	11	16	320
Cleanliness of House (Satisfactory)	10	51	35	58	30	36	4	19	15	39	12	16	325

K- Report by Health Visitors on Infants Visited, 1915.

Total number of Visits.	Total number of 1st Visits.	Total number of Re-visits.	No. of cases attended by Doctors.	No. of cases attended by Midwives	No. of cases attended by Doctors and Midwives.	No. of cases attended by Handywoman.
10,224	5,026	5,198	946	3,605	460	15

ANALYSIS OF VISITS.

Sub-Divisions.	Visits		No. of Cases attended by			Feeding of Infants				Mode of Feeding		No. of Cases where Comforter is not used		No. of Cases where Cot is used		Clothing of Infant				Health of Infant				Health of Mother			Cases Reported to N.S.P.C.N.			Instruction Carried out			Employment of Mother				Housing Conditions			Sanitary Conditions			Houses Reported to Sanitary Authorities.
	No. of 1st Visits	No. of Re-Visits	Doctors	Midwives	Midwives	Handy Woman	No. Breast fed	No. Partly Breast fed	Bottle fed	Improperly fed	Boat Bottle	Long-tubed Bottle	Spoon	Otherwise	Woollen	Cotton	Both	Badly Clothed	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Wasting	Neglected	Good	Medium	Bad	Fully	Partly	Not at all	Before	After	Charring	Domestic	Clean	Fair	Dirty.	Good	Medium	Bad					
I. Miss Brown	233	198	98	15	119	1	156	10	67	46	58	7	5	7	121	114	211	3	19	..	179	54	1	13	164	53	16	1	53	33	9	2	1	10	221	180	51	2	176	48	9	6	
II. Mrs. Richardson	391	133	134	94	155	8	267	29	55	164	111	5	8	..	140	120	264	37	90	147	267	125	4	8	293	76	22	7	91	58	12	35	..	79	277	230	115	46	311	68	12	20	
III. Miss Chorlton	678	119	46	57	573	2	599	28	51	12	44	28	7	..	396	132	646	7	25	3	594	84	2	5	590	66	22	..	8	25	15	31	8	3	536	615	42	21	638	23	17	20	
IV. Miss Pakes	511	583	45	29	434	3	381	62	68	14	70	40	20	..	213	197	359	37	115	..	462	49	2	1	439	55	17	..	18	123	5	6	505	443	55	13	462	40	9	6	
V. Miss Baker	840	144	35	71	734	..	651	79	110	51	112	34	38	2	386	310	518	110	212	..	773	67	7	1	757	73	10	1	19	75	6	12	4	3	825	659	152	29	788	29	23	51	
VI. Miss Underwood	313	108	114	12	187	..	259	18	36	17	36	8	5	5	146	83	213	49	51	9	265	48	7	4	240	61	12	3	7	7	2	1	..	16	296	222	72	19	243	58	12	12	
VII. Miss Sutton	347	157	75	17	254	1	293	6	48	1	47	5	2	..	167	74	330	2	15	..	316	31	6	..	276	61	10	..	93	53	7	2	..	18	327	279	52	16	312	20	15	35	
VIII. Miss Hunter	129	329	91	23	15	..	94	15	20	6	17	10	52	25	73	41	15	..	119	10	3	..	96	28	5	..	107	77	19	8	121	100	25	4	107	18	4	15	
IX. Miss Wheatley	190	352	73	22	95	..	136	20	34	25	33	15	3	3	93	76	121	33	36	1	175	15	5	2	123	41	26	3	102	103	20	18	172	142	34	14	128	42	20	32	
X. Miss Abbott	301	260	134	6	161	..	242	24	35	4	19	1	6	6	194	83	197	59	45	27	292	9	1	1	295	3	3	..	45	42	10	6	3	..	295	257	27	17	234	41	26	..	
XI. Mrs. Garside	186	568	45	53	88	..	152	7	27	8	27	4	3	..	107	68	131	7	48	7	151	35	12	1	131	38	17	1	82	103	15	13	12	5	168	138	41	7	135	35	16	9	
Nuneaton	907	2247	56	61	790	..	795	26	86	9	70	10	1	..	388	183	506	30	371	5	860	47	11	7	819	49	39	4	97	241	11	16	8	3	880	790	55	62	823	49	35	73	
	5026	5198	946	460	3605	15	4025	324	677	357	644	167	98	23	2403	1465	3569	415	1042	199	4453	574	61	43	4223	604	199	20	724	940	131	118	36	159	4623	4055	721	250	4357	471	198	279	

L
REPORT BY INSPECTORS OF MIDWIVES, 1915.

No. of Midwives in Districts.	No. of Midwives Practising.	No. of Trained Midwives.	No. of Bona-fide Midwives.	No. Illiterate.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Visits.	No. of Cases taken by Midwives.	No. o Suspensions.
195	174	95	79	35	328	738	4,136	—

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

Sub-Districts.	No. of Midwives in Districts.	No. of Trained Midwives.	No. of Bona-fide Midwives.	No. of Illiterate Midwives.	No. of Cases attended.	No. of Inspections made.	No. of Visits.	BAGS.		APPLIANCES.		REGISTERS.			CLEANLINESS OF MIDWIFE.			PRACTICE OF MIDWIFE.				CLEANLINESS OF HOUSE.		No. of Notices of Still-birth.	No. of Notices of Death of Mother or Child.	No. of Cases of No. of Puerp. et al.	No. of Cases of Laying-out the Dead.	No. of Suspensions.
								Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Kept by Midwife.	Kept by Others.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Poor.	Good.	Bad.	No. of Notices of Still-birth.	No. of Notices of Death of Mother or Child.	No. of Cases of No. of Puerp. et al.	No. of Cases of Laying-out the Dead.	No. of Suspensions.
I. Miss Brown	15	14	11	8	215	12	38	12	12	12	1	12	12	12	..	12	..	..	10	2	..	11	1	17	..	1	1	..
II. Mrs. Richardson	18	15	2	13	216	38	68	14	14	14	1	13	12	11	4	12	3	..	7	7	..	15	..	7	1	1	2	..
III. Miss Chorlton	..	19	9	10	748	37	90	19	19	19	..	14	12	14	5	12	6	1	10	7	2	19	..	102	..	1	4	..
IV. Miss Fakes	23	20	11	9	927	59	115	18	18	18	..	18	17	14	6	17	3	..	16	3	1	20	..	103	3	2	3	..
V. Miss Baker	..	21	7	14	810	36	71	17	16	16	1	17	14	12	5	14	3	..	10	7	..	17	..	49	1	1	4	..
VI. Miss Underwood	27	27	19	8	433	40	110	21	6	16	11	24	19	23	4	19	7	1	21	5	..	27	..	41	1	1	8	..
VII. Miss Sutton	10	9	6	3	357	23	55	6	3	9	..	9	9	6	3	9	..	..	7	2	..	9	..	42	..	2	..	..
VIII. Miss Hunter	8	8	5	3	18	15	36	7	7	7	..	7	7	7	..	7	..	..	6	1	..	7	..	3	..	..	2	..
IX. Miss Wheatley	21	19	12	7	155	38	78	16	2	16	3	16	18	16	3	18	1	..	14	4	..	19	..	19	3	5	4	..
X. Miss Abbott	17	14	8	6	169	13	23	10	2	10	2	11	11	11	1	11	1	..	11	1	..	11	1	11	1	1	7	..
XI. Mrs. Garside	12	8	5	3	88	17	54	7	1	7	1	6	6	7	1	6	2	..	5	2	1	8	..	10	1	1	1	..
	195	174	95	79	4,136	328	738	148	17	144	21	147	137	133	32	137	26	2	117	41	7	163	2	404	13	17	36	..

No. of Midwives.				
Resigned.	Cause.	Died.	Removed from Roll.	Cause
5	3 ill-health 1 old age 1 resigned to avoid inspection	1	1	General Incapacity

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1915.

DISTRICTS.		Total No. of Cases.	No. of 1st. Visits.	No. of Re-Visits.	No. of Re-Visits to Cases left from Previous Years.	Total No. of Visits.	Insured Persons.	Dependents.	Neither Insured nor Dependents.	Sanatorium Treatment.	Domiciliary Treatment.	Sputum Flasks Provided.	Disinfectant Provided.	Ventilation Improved.	Shelters Provided.	Deaths.	Unvisited or Visit not required.	Cases not found.
I.	MISS BROWN ...	55	39	45	50	134	23	7	9	10	13	17	28	2	2	5	12	4
II.	MRS. RICHARDSON ...	67	31	45	24	100	17	12	2	16	6	12	24	38	7	17	25	1
III.	MISS CHORLTON ...	42	41	20	47	108	18	19	4	10	6	3	4	3	7	15	...	1
IV.	" PAKES ...	105	104	201	122	427	49	45	10	31	35	19	69	35	12	56	1	...
V.	" BAKER ...	62	61	27	35	123	36	20	5	...	45	21	42	4	4	18	...	1
VI.	" UNDERWOOD ...	66	57	60	53	170	18	24	15	25	5	5	30	2	8	12	8	1
VII.	" SUTTON ...	33	28	24	5	57	17	10	1	16	3	10	17	...	...	4	5	...
VIII.	" HUNTER ...	27	23	32	25	80	13	7	3	8	7	5	6	3	5	8	4	...
IX.	" WHEATLEY ...	52	45	49	61	155	21	18	6	16	17	11	17	10	9	24	6	1
X.	" ABBOTT ...	16	13	19	39	71	3	9	1	4	3	3	4	4	...	5	1	2
XI.	MRS. GARSIDE ...	22	22	131	79	232	15	6	1	6	...	2	17	5	3	14	...	...
TOTALS ...		547	464	653	540	1,627	230	177	57	132	140	108	258	106	54	178	62	11

O. Ophthalmia Neonatorum Report by Health Visitors, 1915.

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum— Attended by Doctor ... " " Trained Midwife ... " " Bona Fide Midwife ... " " Dr. and Trained Midwife ... " " Dr. and Bona Fide Midwife ...	No. I. Miss Brown.	No. II. Mrs. Richardson.	No. III. Miss Chorlton.	No. IV. Miss Pakes.	No. V. Miss Baker.	No. VI. Miss Underwood.	No. VII. Miss Sutton.	No. VIII. Miss Hunter.	No. IX. Miss Wheatley.	No. X. Miss Abbott.	No. XI. Mrs. Garside.	Total.
	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
	...	1	15	4	...	1	2	1	...	...	3	27
	...	1	7	1	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	18
	1	1	5	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	11

Total	1	3	28	6	4	2	7	2	2	...	4	59

All cases received Medical Treatment, and there was no case reported as having permanent injury to the sight.

DISTRICT.	Number of Houses Inspected for purposes of Section 17 of Act, 1909.	Number of Houses found unfit for Habitation.	Number of Represent- ations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation and the general character of defects found to exist.
URBAN.						
Bulkington ...	26	...	...	1	9	...
Kenilworth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leamington Spa ...	193	2	...	...	61	...
Nuneaton ...	521	...	...	...	199	...
Rugby ...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Stratford-on-Avon ...	667	1	1	1	.	...
Sutton Coldfield ...	129	10	10	18	1	18
Warwick ...						
RURAL.						
Alcester ...	45	5	...	...	45	...
Atherstone ...	201	...	...	...	143	...
Brailes ...	82	3	1	...	3	1
Coventry ...	441	...	...	...	...	...
Farnborough ...	105	...	...	...	46	...
Foleshill ...	209	34	4	4	110	1
Meriden ...	116	1	...	...	173	...
Monks Kirby ...	15	...	...	...	15	...
Nuneaton ...	21	...	14	...	41	...
Rugby ...	80	1	...	...	109	...
Solihull ...	178	6	...	...	114	...
Southam ...	88	...	...	...	65	...
Stratford-on-Avon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth ...	11	2	2	2	7	1
Warwick ...	175	.	...	...	104	...
	3,803	65	32	26	1,326	21

Q. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at the Park Lodge and Council House, Sutton Coldfield, during the Year ended 31st December, 1915, by the Park Forester (MR. H. HARLOND).

Lat.: 52 deg. 33 mi. 28 sec., N, Long.: 1 deg. 49 mi. 45 sec., W.

Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level, 370.5 feet.

MONTH.	RAINFALL.				BAROMETER.				THERMOMETERS.								SUNSHINE.		MONTH.	
	Total Depth in inches.	Number of days on which rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.		Highest Corrected Readings.		Lowest Corrected Readings.		IN SHADE.				Highest Reading in Sun.		Lowest Reading on Grass.		Hours.	Mins.		
			Depth.	Date.	Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.	Highest Readings.	Date.	Lowest Readings.	Date.	Mean Temperature for Month	Degrees.	Degrees.	Date.				Degrees.	Date.
Januray ...	2.83	18	0.92	3rd	30.170	19th	28.835	2nd	55.0	14th	28.0	22nd	37.8	71.5	14th	21.0	29th	23	20	January
February ...	3.40	17	0.55	13th	30.412	25th	28.892	13th	50.5	4th	21.4	26th	37.3	84.8	28th	14.8	25th	68	16	February
March	0.89	8	0.36	22nd	30.518	29th	29.478	22nd	59.4	25th	18.3	30th	38.8	105.4	30th	13.8	30th	86	9	March
April	1.07	11	0.24	6th	30.397	1st	29.673	7th	68.4	30th	24.2	2nd	44.4	117.8	30th	18.0	2nd	146	57	April
May	2.40	10	0.81	13th	30.345	27th	29.296	17th	74.6	26th	28.4	15th	51.3	125.5	24th	24.5	15th	233	3	May
June	0.67	7	0.32	25th	30.410	16th	29.938	7th	78.5	9th	32.0	19th	57.0	124.2	27th	22.0	19th	227	44	June
July	6.01	18	1.92	16th	30.174	2nd	29.450	17th	74.0	4th	41.0	26th	57.1	128.0	7th	31.5	14th	143	34	July
August	2.22	14	0.52	12th	30.487	20th	29.618	4th	73.2	11th	39.6	30th	58.9	124.0	5th	28.0	30th	125	46	August
September ...	0.27	7	0.09	2nd	30.418	7th	29.784	30th	79.5	12th	33.0	30th	55.3	115.4	2nd	24.8	30th	175	33	September
October ...	1.78	13	0.47	23rd	30.408	9th	29.435	28th	60.5	12th	27.0	30th	46.6	98.3	2nd	22.3	30th	40	18	October
November ...	2.81	11	1.11	12th	30.406	20th	28.836	12th	51.0	9th	15.0	27th	35.7	82.8	4th	10.0	27th	70	51	November
December...	4.87	26	0.94	4th	30.385	13th.	28.869	24th	53.6	11th	20.5	13th	39.3	70.5	28th	12.0	13th	21	55	December
TOTALS...	29.22	160											46.6				TOTAL	1363	26	

W. A. H. CLARRY, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor.

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Monks Kirby	33						

Appendix.

Chart Table	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	Deaths—Urban Districts.						
	„ —Rural Districts.						
	„ —Total of County.						
	Population, Births and Infectious Sickness—Urban Districts.						
	„ —Rural Districts.						
	„ —Total of County.						
	Sanitary Inspector's Work—Urban Districts.						
	„ —Rural Districts.						
 Vaccination.
	Health Visitors' Work.
	Infants Visited.
	Inspection of Midwives.
	School Nurses.
	Tuberculosis.
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.
	Housing Act, 1909.
	Meteorology—Sutton Cold field

1916. R. 4. 1

WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

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THE ROBERT SPENNELL PRESS, WARWICK.